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THE PLAIN TRUTH ABOUT SEED

1918



McVAY SEED & FLORAL COMPANY
(INCORPORATED)

2018 FIRST AVENUE

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

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SEED CATALOGUE 1918

THE PLAIN TRUTH ABOUT SEED

Published by

McVAY SEED & FLORAL COMPANY, Inc.
BIRMINGHAM ALABAMA

INTRODUCTORY

The seed prices for 1918 will be even higher than for 1917. The war has reduced the amount of imported seed to practically nothing and the high prices paid for commercial beans and peas have induced the farmers to demand a premium for all acreage planted for seed purposes.

The reports we are getting from our growers show that the frost in the seed-growing sections of Michigan and Wisconsin will reduce the crop of beans and peas to almost one-half of the yield usually made on the same acreage.

Compare our prices with quotations from any reliable seed house and you will find that they are always in line.

Yours very truly,

McVAY SEED & FLORAL CO.

GENERAL INFORMATION AND TERMS OF SALE

How to send Money—Money can be safely sent by bank check, postoffice money order, express money order or registered letter. Customers who have no regular account with us will kindly remit the amount with their orders, or name business references, which is customary before opening new accounts.

We Pay Postage on all small garden seed except Peas, Beans, Corn, Onion Sets and Potatoes. Be sure in ordering any of these that you refer to the Parcel Post Schedule on our order blanks and enclose the correct amount. It insures our handling your order promptly.

Notice: Non-Warranty—McVay Seed & Floral Company gives no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any Seeds, Bulbs or Plants it sells, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms they are at once to be returned, and money, if any, that has been paid will be refunded.

ARTICHOKE (Jerusalem) FROM ROOTS

This variety may be planted from December to March in rows 3 to 4½ feet apart and 18 inches in the rows. The tubers may be cut and planted the same as potatoes. Write for prices when ready to buy.

ASPARAGUS

For best results we advise planting the two-year-old roots. These can be had from November to March. The soil must be rich and furrows opened deep. The roots covered lightly and as the shoots appear, fill in around them. Price, per doz., 20c; per 100. \$1.00.

THE PLAIN TRUTH ABOUT SEED

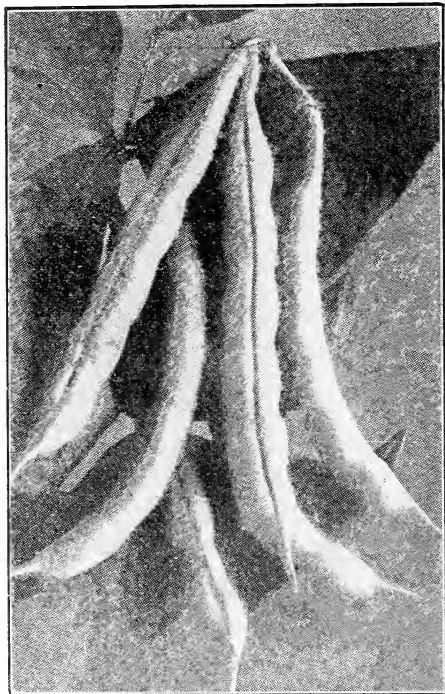
McVAY SEED & FLORAL COMPANY

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

BUNCH GREEN PODDED BEANS

The bunch varieties are planted by most home gardeners as they do away with the inconvenience of sticking. Beans may be planted from February 15th to September 1st and require from 45 to 65 days for maturity. One pint is sufficient to plant 60 feet of drill.

We only list the best varieties for the latitude.



Hopkins' Improved Valentine

Hopkins' Improved Valentine has no equal for early Green Podded Bean. Planted by most truckers for early marketing. Price, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c.

Burpee's Stringless—We can recommend this bean as a good yielder and first-class stringless green pod. Price, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c.

Giant Stringless Green Pod—Large uniform pod and excellent for early planting. One of the best varieties for canning. Price, per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c.

Longfellow—One of the early types and very resistant to hot, dry weather. Pods run $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. Price, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c.

Black Valentine—Bearing season longer than most bunch sorts and more prolific. Resembles the Red Valentine except in color of dry bean. Price, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c.

Refugee, or 1000 to One—A very hardy, vigorous late growing sort. This variety is very resistant to hot, dry weather. Price, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c.

Extra Early Refugee—A very robust growing early green podded sort. Price, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c.

Tennessee Green Pod—Extremely prolific variety, producing in 45 to 50 days. Price, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c. Write for prices in large quantities.

BUNCH WAX PODDED BEANS

Dwarf German Wax—One of the earliest as well as one of the most prolific varieties grown. Price, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax—A splendid yielder, very tender and void of tough strings. Price, per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c.

Davis Wax—One of the hardest sorts for early marketing. Price, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c.; 1 lb., 35c.

Keeney's Rustless Golden Wax—This variety is a vigorous grower and entirely stringless. Price, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c.

Currie's Rust-Proof Wax—More resistant to rust and other diseases affecting this type of beans than any other wax sorts. Price, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c.

Challenge Black Wax—Usually known as the Black Wax; is one of the earliest as well as one of the most prolific varieties grown. Price, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c.

Hodson Wax—Extremely early, very prolific and perfectly stringless. Price, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c.

THE PLAIN TRUTH ABOUT SEED

McVAY SEED & FLORAL COMPANY

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

BEANS, POLE OR RUNNING

How to Plant—Although pole beans require considerable care and labor, they are, when properly grown, usually of longer bearing period than the dwarf sorts and are generally more productive. Average time to mature, 70 to 90 days. Pole beans are even more sensitive to cold and wet than the dwarf varieties, and should be planted after settled warm weather in rows 4 feet apart, the poles being 3 feet apart in the row. Around each pole plant 5 to 8 beans $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches deep.

Striped Creaseback—A hardy and very productive green podded cornfield bean. This is very suitable for growing on corn for snaps. Price, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c.

Texas Pole (known also as Kentucky Wonder and Old Homestead)—We believe this variety is the most practically useful of the green podded pole beans, suitable for use as snaps. It is early, very prolific, with showy pods. Price, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c.

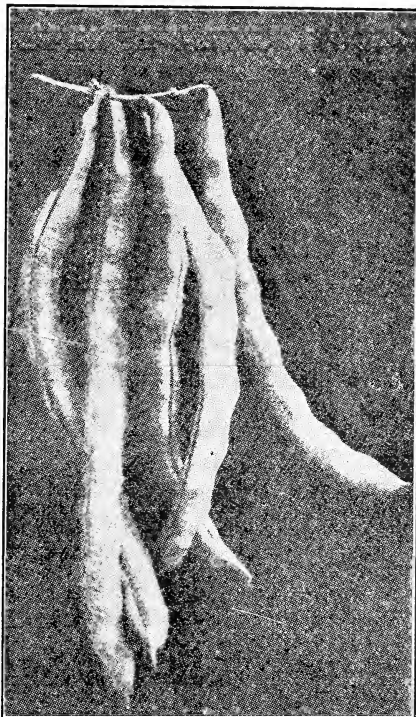
Creaseback or Fat Horse—This green podded white seeded Creaseback variety is valuable for its extreme earliness. Price, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c.

White Dutch Case-Knife (Cornfield Bean)—The pods are long, green, tender, flat and borne in great clusters. Price, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c.

Speckled Cut Short, or Cornfield—Excellent for planting in corn. Price, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c.

Horticultural or Wren's Egg (Sometimes called the October Bean)—One of the best Horticultural varieties as a general purpose late green shell bean for home or market. Price, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c.

Lazy Wife—One of the best of the later green podded pole beans for snaps or green shell use. Price, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 40c.



Texas Pole Bean

LIMA OR BUTTER BEANS

Burpee's Bush Lima—Large white Lima Bean of splendid quality. Price, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c.

Henderson Dwarf Lima—This variety is the most popular and largely planted than any other sort. It is very early, prolific and stands the dry, hot weather better than any other sort. Price, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c.

Carolina or Sieva (Small Running Butter Bean)—It is very prolific, fills out well, is easily shelled, and unexcelled in quality. Price, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c.

King of the Garden—A mammoth size variety, producing heavy foliage. Price, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c.

HELP WIN THE WAR

We owe it to ourselves and to our country to do what we can. We cannot all shoulder a gun and go to the front, but there is work to be done at home, not the least of which is the conservation of fats, meats and other foods most needed for transportation to our army and our Allies. Plant a garden and you will be doing your bit in the quiet way that much of our fighting must be done.

PLANT A GARDEN AND ECONOMIZE

Last spring there was an increase in the number of gardens, we estimate, of 75 per cent., and this year we believe there will be 100 per cent increase over last year. This is due not only to the fact that the novices have made wonderful success, but those who formerly neglected the garden have realized the economy, and at the same time enjoyed fresh vegetables on tables when they couldn't be found on the market. In this catalogue we have endeavored to carefully guide our patrons in their efforts by the prescribed information and our "Pre-Tested Seeds."

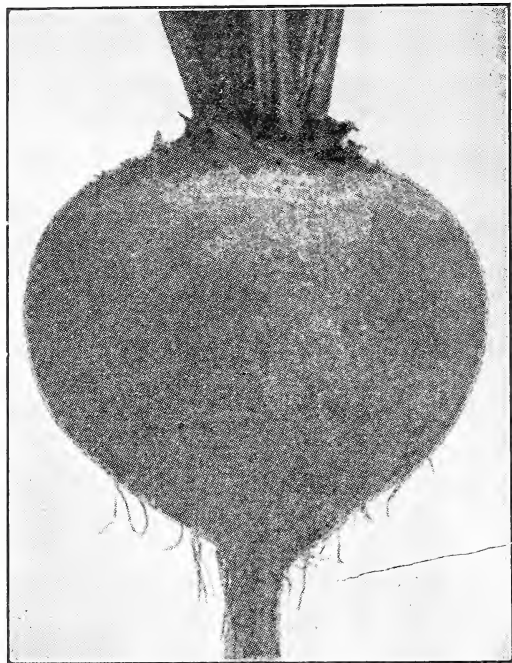
If you will refer to our Garden Calendar, page 32, you will find an authentic guide, that if followed will provide you with a garden the year round.

THE PLAIN TRUTH ABOUT SEED

McVAY SEED & FLORAL COMPANY

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

B E E T S



Birmingham Early

Improved Long Blood Beet—The beet is long and smooth; flesh a deep red, and is both tender and delicious. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c.

Detroit Dark Red—A little later than Crosby's Egyptian, very smooth, small tops, flesh dark red. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c.

Mammoth Long Red Mangel—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

Golden Tankard Mangel—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

White Sugar—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

BROCOLI

Walcheren—This is one of the hardiest sort, and best adapted to the South. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30c; oz., 40c.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Perfection—This is the best variety for the South. The plant grows about 2 feet high and produces from the stem numerous little sprouts, 1 to 2 inches in diameter, resembling cabbage. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

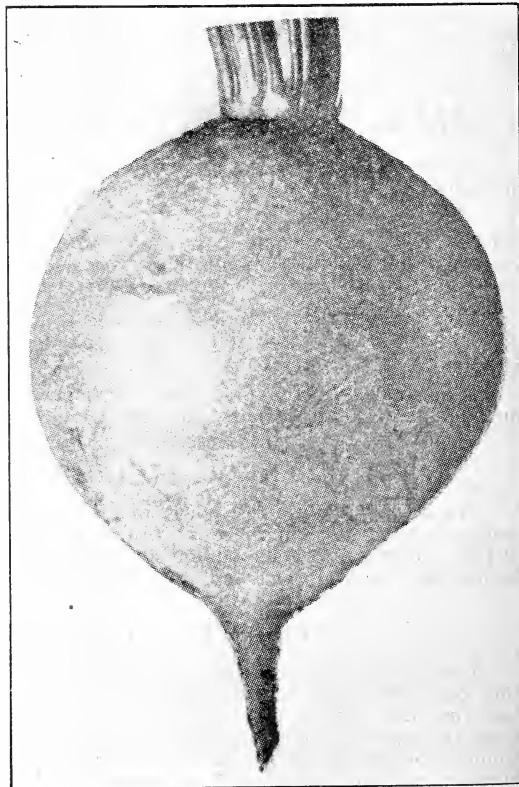
How to Grow—The best results are obtained on deep rich, sandy soil. For general crop, sow in freshly prepared soil as soon as the weather will permit, in rows 18 inches apart, covering about an inch deep and pressing the soil firmly over the seed.

Birmingham Early—This variety is the very earliest, producing but little foliage and a medium sized smooth root of globular shape and of a rich cardinal red color. Price, pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

Early Dark Blood Turnip Beet—Hardest of all the turnip varieties, and may be planted outdoors from April to October. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

Crosby's Extra Early Egyptian—It differs from the common Egyptian in that it never has a hard, tough, woody neck. Price, pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

Extra Early Eclipse—A beautiful globe-shaped variety of a dark, rich red color, and is unexcelled in eating qualities. Price, pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.



Detroit Dark Red

THE PLAIN TRUTH ABOUT SEED

McVAY SEED & FLORAL COMPANY

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

CABBAGE PLANTS

Cabbage Plants—Our Frost-Proof Cabbage Plants will give you cabbage earlier than you can raise them. We offer the following varieties grown from pre-tested seed: Charleston Wakefield, Early Jersey Wakefield, Early Flat Dutch. Price, per 100, 30c; per 1,000, \$2.00. Write for prices in larger quantities.

CABBAGE SEED

Succession—A very desirable second early, producing large handsome oval shaped heads. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c.

Copenhagen Market — The earliest and hardiest heading variety of the flat or oval type. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25.

Charleston Wakefield—It is larger than the Jersey Wakefield, a sure header and well adapted to the South. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

Improved Early Drumhead—Produces large heads and stands the long summer heat. Price, pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c.

Early Summer—Much earlier than most of the flat head varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25.

Early Jersey Wakefield—One of the most popular of all sharp-headed varieties, exceedingly early, and very hardy. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

Early Winningstadt—Extremely early sharp-headed variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

Early Flat Dutch—The heads are large for size of plant, are nearly round or somewhat flattened, close, firm and very solid. They mature a little earlier than Early Summer. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

All-Head Cabbage—Stem is short, heads solid and flat, but very deep. Very desirable for a fall and early winter cabbage. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

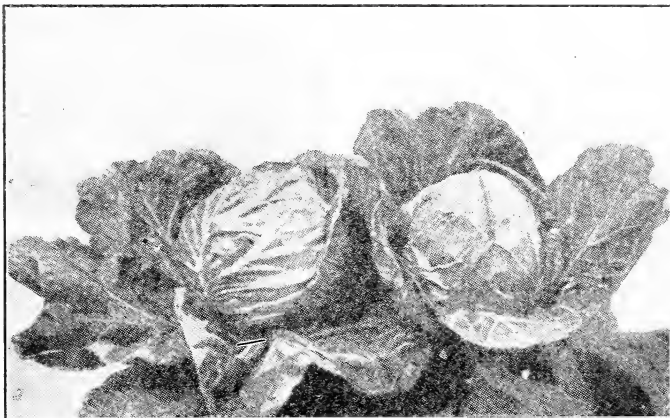
Winter King—The heads are very large, flat to oval, very compact and hard. This variety is less susceptible to freezing weather. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

American Drumhead Savoy—This is the leading Savoy Cabbage grown, the most hardy and attaining a good size. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

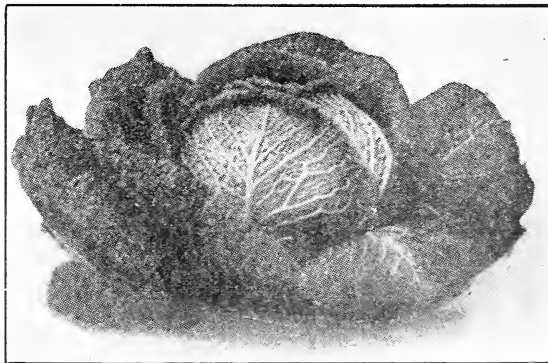
Large Late Flat Dutch—Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

Large Late Drumhead—Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 95c.

Autumn King—Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 95c.



Charleston Wakefield



American Drumhead Savoy

THE PLAIN TRUTH ABOUT SEED

McVAY SEED & FLORAL COMPANY

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

CARROTS

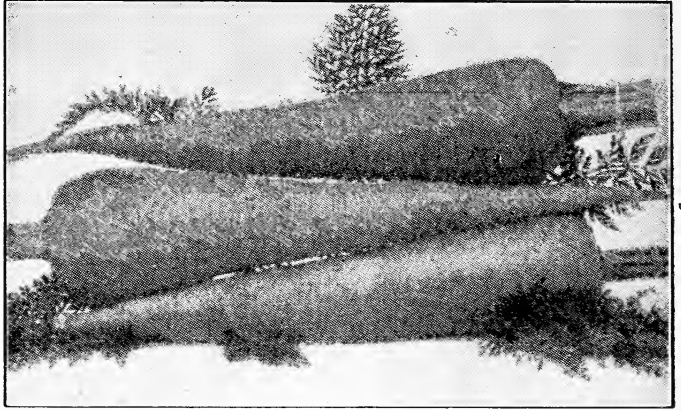
How to Grow—Carrots, like beets, require a deep rich soil. The seed should be sown thickly in drills 2 feet apart. Keep the plants free from weeds and work well and often.

Saint Vallery—The roots are long pointed and the color of salmon pink. It is medium early, requiring about 70 days to mature. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

Half-Long Danvers Carrot—One of the largest yielders of any variety. The top is smooth and of highest quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

Improved Long Orange—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

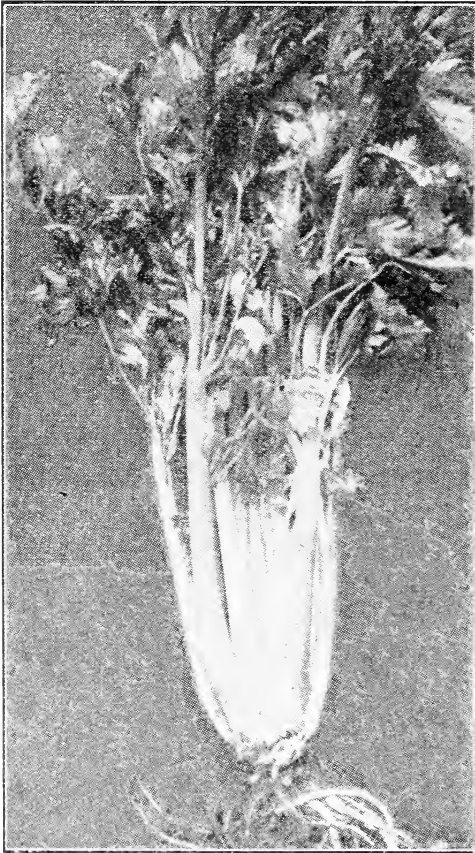
Early Scarlet Short Horn—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.



Saint Vallery

CAULIFLOWER

Early Snowball—It is extremely early and more likely to head than any other sort. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., \$1.00; oz., \$1.75.



Golden Self-Blanching

COLLARDS

Georgia or Southern—This is the best variety, being very hardy and improved rather than injured by frost. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

CELERY

White Plume—An excellent variety, producing very large, broad stalks of excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

Golden Self-Blanching—It produces a straight, vigorous stalk and heart of rich golden color. The variety blanches easily the entire stalk. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 75c; oz., \$1.40.

CELERIAC

This plant produces a tuber somewhat like a turnip and tops like celery. It is largely grown for the purpose of flavoring soups. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c.

QUEEN INCUBATOR

If not a garden, why not chickens?

We are agents for the famous Queen Incubator—a hen that is always on the job.

Our line of incubators is very complete. Call and let us show you one or write for the Queen Catalogue.

THE PLAIN TRUTH ABOUT SEED

McVAY SEED & FLORAL COMPANY

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

GARDEN AND SWEET CORN

About Prices—At the time this catalogue is written the prices are purely guesswork, as the seed corn is placed on the market later than feed corn and market prices are seldom fixed. We cannot guarantee the prices, but advise you to write us when in the market for any large quantity.

Golden Bantam—This is an early sweet corn with golden yellow grains, very tender and of excellent quality. Price, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c.

Adams Early—This is generally classed as a sugar corn, but is not a wrinkled variety, being a small type of smooth grain white corn. Price, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c.

Country Gentleman—This variety has a small white cob, densely covered with irregular rows of very long slender white grains of excellent quality. Well adapted for canning. Price, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c.

Stowell's Evergreen—It is hardy and productive, very tender and sugary, remaining a long time in condition suitable for boiling. Unexcelled for canning. Price, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 35c.

FIELD CORN

Hastings Prolific—We consider this one of the best prolific sort that can be planted. It's not only a big yielder, but a splendid keeper, tall growing and medium late in maturing. When in the market, write for prices.

Mosby's Prolific—Ears average 8 to 10 inches long, grains long, pointed, medium hard, firmly set on a small white cob. Price, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 15c.

Snowflake—This is the corn for early roasting ears or for early maturity. It can be planted as late as August 1 and mature before frost. Price, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 15c.

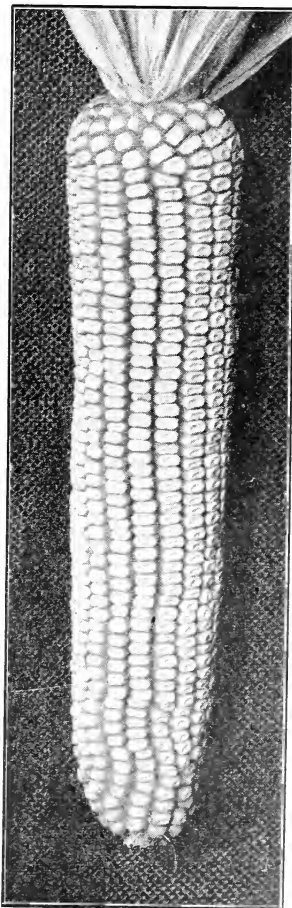
Hickory King—A medium early prolific variety, with very broad flat grains. Price, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 15c.

Prolific Tennessee Red Cob—This variety is a splendid keeper, fine yielder and altogether very desirable. Price, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 15c.

White Dent—A standard medium early white corn. A good yielder and very desirable for bread or stock feeding. Price, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 15c.

Early Golden Dent—An early pure yellow sort, very desirable stock corn for both early and late planting. Price, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 15c.

Mexican June—There are two types of this variety—the late and dwarf. Both types yield long blades in abundance, making excellent fodder and ensilage. The best time to plant is during June and July. Price, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 10c; 1 lb., 15c.



Tennessee Red Cob

THE PLAIN TRUTH ABOUT SEED

McVAY SEED & FLORAL COMPANY

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

CUCUMBER

How to Grow—The best soil for cucumbers is a rich moist sandy loam. They are not profitably grown on hard clay soils that are subject to baking. For best results well-rotted stable manure can be put under each hill and cultivation must be often.

Long Distance—It is early, very prolific, smooth, well rounded out; is void of necks. It is medium size, not too large. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c.

Evergreen White Spine—The best type of White Spine for home or market use. This variety holds longer without turning yellow than common White Spine. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

Klondyke—Dark green of good size, very early and prolific. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.35.

Davis Perfect—Extra large long green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

Long Green—Rather late, but very prolific and has long bearing period. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c.

Chicago Pickle—Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c.

Early Fortune—Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c.

Early Cluster—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.



Florida Purple

EGG PLANT

High Bush or Florida Purple—This is an improvement on the New York Purple, making larger fruit and more erect bush. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 25c; oz., 40c.

ENDIVE

Endive is a type of lettuce, is very desirable for a fall and winter green.

Broad Leaf Batavian—Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

Giant Fringed—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

Large Green Curled—Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

White Curled—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

It will be well to provide a small space in your garden for endive. You will be well paid.

PLANT TUBS AND FLOWER POTS

We are large retail dealers in both plant tubs and flower pots.

Plant Tub—These tubs are made of the genuine Red and White Oil-Soaked Virginia Cedar and will last a lifetime. When filled with earth these tubs are not as heavy as other vessels used for this purpose, especially when the plant requires a 10 to 14-inch vessel. We handle two styles of tubs:

The New York Style, the style with handles, are in 12, 13 and 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch sizes and are priced accordingly—\$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50.

The Richmond Style, the style without handles, run in sizes from 6-inch to 16-inch. Price, 6-inch, 40c; 7-inch, 45c; 9-inch, 50c; 10-inch, 55c; 11-inch, 70c; 12-inch, 90c; 13-inch, \$1.25; 14-inch, \$1.40; 16-inch, \$1.75.

Flower Pots—These pots are from the Hews Pottery Co.'s stock, considered one of the best pots on the market as to appearance and durability. Prices, 6-inch, 10c; 7-inch, 15c; 8-inch, 20c; 9-inch, 25c; 10-inch, 30c; 12-inch, 40c.

THE PLAIN TRUTH ABOUT SEED

McVAY SEED & FLORAL COMPANY

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

KOHL-RABI

Early White Vienna—It is very early, a rapid grower and produces a good size bulb of light green color. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

KALE

Dwarf Curled Scotch Kale—A very dwarf early sort, vigorous grower, producing beautiful curly leaves and spreading largely. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

Tall Curled Scotch—A tall growing, hardy, very curly variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c.

Siberian—This variety stands more heat and cold than any other sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c.

LEEK

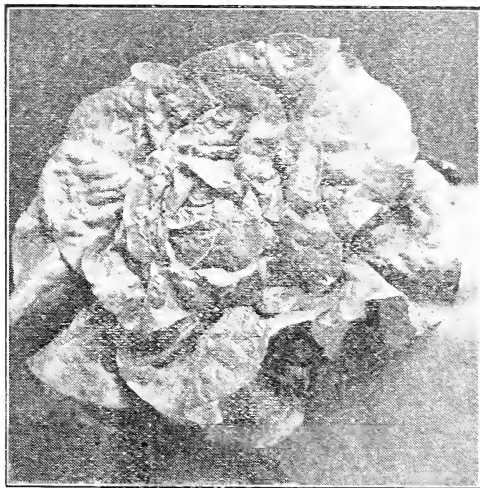
London Flag—One of the largest and earliest and of excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c; lb., \$2.25.

LETTUCE

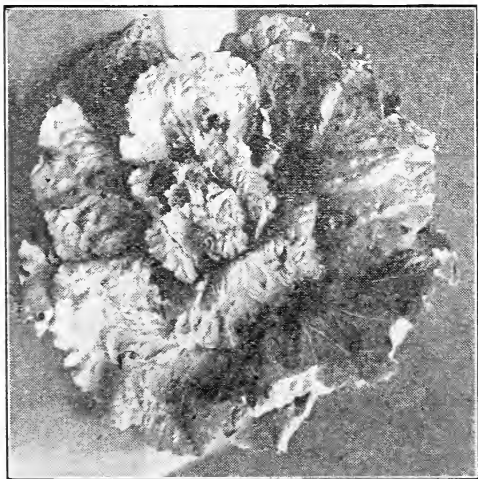
How to Grow—For best results sow in hotbeds or sheltered place and transplant in rows about 2 feet apart and 6 to 8 inches in drills. To produce large crisp heads, use nitrate of soda and mix well in the soil.

Big Boston—This is the most popular for sowing in hotbeds or outside. It is very early and a sure header. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

Early Hanson—A large early sort, producing good size tender heads. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.



Big Boston



Black-Seeded Simpson

Early Prize Head—One of the best sorts for the South, standing the hot sun well. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

Black-Seeded Simpson—It does not make a solid head, but a great mass of light green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

Grand Rapids—A popular loose leaved sort, hardy and vigorous. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

Black-Seeded Big Boston—This is a type of Big Boston, perhaps not as large heads. Excellent for early planting. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c.

Early Tennis Ball—One of the best heading lettuces, especially desirable for early planting outdoors, also for forcing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

California Cream Butter—A very desirable heading sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.

May King—This variety is extremely early, compact, cabbage or heading variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

Cos Lettuce (Romaine)—This variety is easily distinguished by its long, narrow, spoon-shaped leaves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c.

THE PLAIN TRUTH ABOUT SEED

McVAY SEED & FLORAL COMPANY

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

CANTALOUPE OR MUSKMELON

After danger of frost is past, the ground being warm and in good condition, plant in rich soil, preferably sandy loam, in hills about 4 to 6 feet apart. Put 10 to 12 seed in each hill and thin to 4 of the most vigorous plants.

Montreal Market—The flesh is thick, of light green and very sweet, delicious flavor. The outer skin is green, the melon deeply ribbed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Emerald Gem—A distinct variety of green skin, flesh salmon color, rind thin but tough. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.25.

Early Hackensack—A very early variety, medium size, green flesh. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Rocky Ford—This variety is very sweet and spicy. Oval shaped, slightly ribbed, flesh green, fading to orange at center. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Long Yellow—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Tip Top—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Anne Arundel—Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

WATERMELON

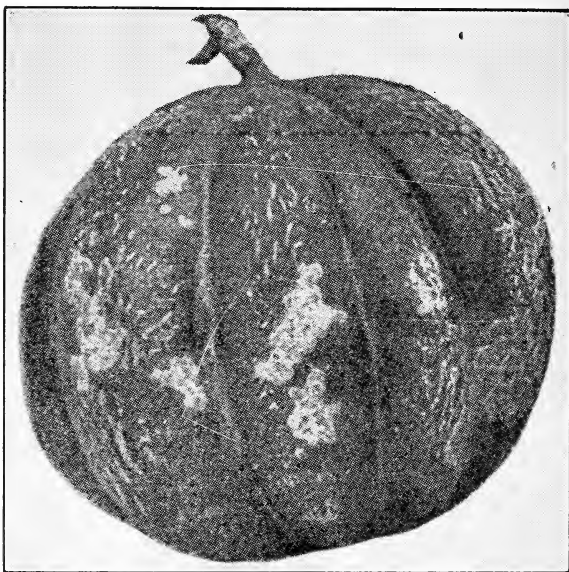
Watson—The most popular of all varieties. In color it is green, rind thin but tough, flesh of a peculiar deep but bright red. Average weight, 20 to 40 lbs. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Kleckley Sweet—The sweetest melon known. Medium long, thin dark emerald green, thin rind, flesh rich scarlet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

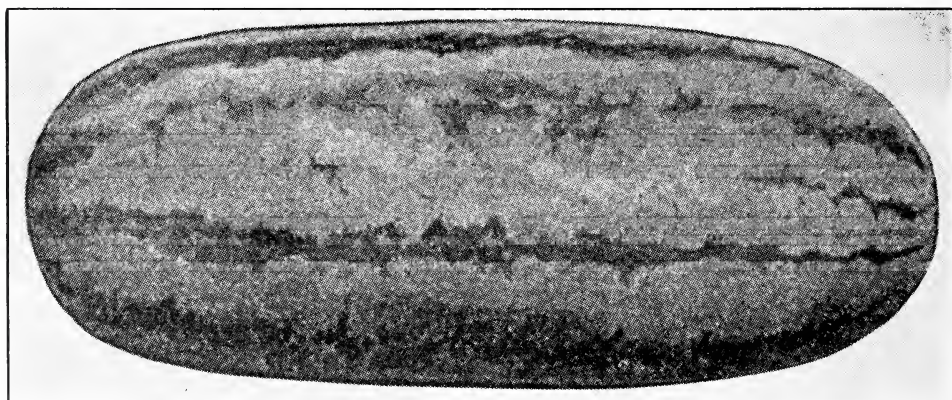
Florida Favorite—A long dark green sort, average 20 to 30 lbs. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Alabama Sweet—Deep green with dark irregular striping. The rind thin but very tough. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.15.

Georgia Rattlesnake—The melon is long, distinctly striped with darker shades of green on a light green background. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.



Emerald Gem



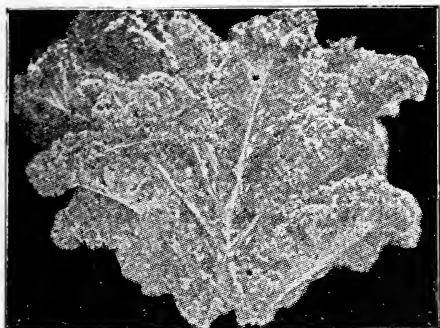
Georgia Rattlesnake

THE PLAIN TRUTH ABOUT SEED

McVAY SEED & FLORAL COMPANY

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

MUSTARD



Southern Giant Curled

Mustard may be planted outdoors most any day of the year throughout the South. Better results are obtained by planting in drills and cultivating like turnips.

Southern Giant Curled—This is a type of curly-leaved Mustard well adapted to the South. There are other varieties possibly more curled but will not afford half the foliage. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

Chinese Broad Leaf—This type differs from the curly in the leaf being large, broad and thick. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.

OKRA-GUMBO

White Velvet—This variety remains in eatable condition without getting tough longer than any other. The pods when ripe are from 10 to 12 inches long. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 65c.

Long Green or Tall—This is a late type, bearing until winter. The pods when not too old are of excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 65c.

Dwarf Green—A very early prolific variety bearing longer than almost any other sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 65c.

Perkins Mammoth—An early prolific type, excellent for either home use or shipping. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 65c.

ONION SEED

Red Wethersfield—A deep purplish red, good keeper and of splendid quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c.

Southport Red Globe—The most excellent medium early main crop variety and good keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c.

Yellow Globe Danvers—An early yellow variety of handsome appearance, a good keeper and heavy yielder. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c.

Prize Taker—The largest type of early yellow onion and a splendid keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c.

Southport White Globe—A beautiful silver white color globe shape onion, excellent keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c.

Chystal White Wax—Pkt., 5c; oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25.

White Bermuda—Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

Red Bermuda—Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

ONION SETS

We do not guarantee prices on onion sets, as they are subject to market fluctuation and change.

Yellow Danvers—Fine keeper, good yielder. Qt., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 60c; pk., \$1.00.

White Silverskin—Early, mild, splendid keeper. Qt., 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 75c; pk., \$1.25.

Red Wethersfield—Fine flavor, good keeper and yielder. Qt., 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 60c; pk., \$1.00.



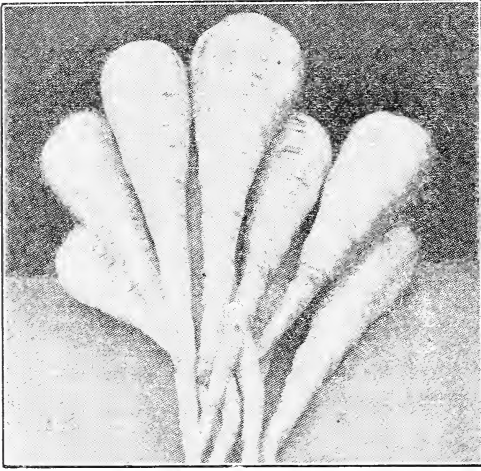
Okra—White Velvet

THE PLAIN TRUTH ABOUT SEED

McVAY SEED & FLORAL COMPANY

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

PARSLEY



Sugar or Hollow Crown

Moss Curled—The finest parsley grown, of very best flavor, hardy, of fine appearance. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

Plain or Smooth Leaf—A variety of equally the merits of curly, only leaves are plain or smooth. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.

PARSNIPS

Sugar or Hollow Crown—It is the standard variety for either table use or stock feeding. It produces long smooth roots, which are very tender and sugary, of delicious flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.30.

ENGLISH PEAS

First and Best—It is of uniform growth, about 2 feet high, stalks very bushy, standing well and holding its fruit well above the ground. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c.

Tall White Marrowfat—A very tall, vigorous growing sort, exceedingly prolific, pods very large, of good quality, and bearing until frost. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c.

Black Eyed Marrowfat—It is a very strong, vigorous grower, and will bear for a long time. It is largely planted by Birmingham gardeners for their general crop. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c.

Melting Sugar or Salad Pea—A good sort, early, prolific, and very sweet; pods are cooked and eaten like beans. The seed are round, slightly wrinkled, and hardy of germination. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; lb., 40c.

Alaska—One of the finest extra early Peas grown—extremely early, very hardy and a most prolific sort. The variety is very distinct from anything else, the dry Peas being of bright green color, as are also the vines and pods, and will carry farther without injuring their bright green color than any other sort. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; lb., 35c.

WRINKLED VARIETIES

Eclipse—An early hardy wrinkled imported variety of English Pea, growing about 2 feet high, producing a heavy vine and standing up well without supports. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; lb., 40c.

Gradus or Prosperity—The pods are immense, containing very large Peas of the finest flavor; growth vigorous, about 30 inches high; does not require staking, bears very early, just a few days after Alaska, and continues through a very long season. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; lb., 40c.

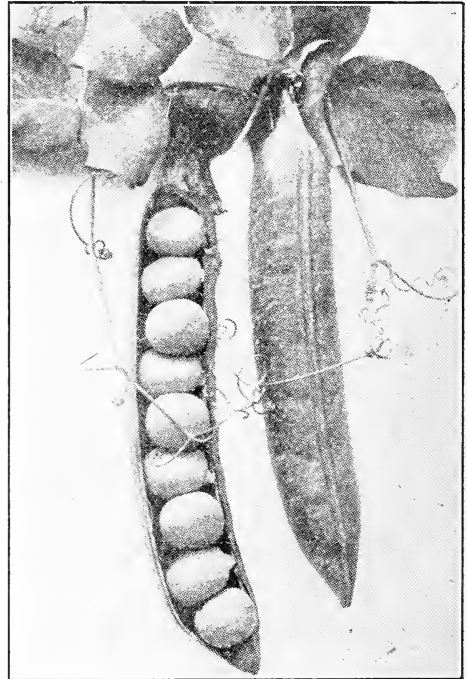
Champion of England—This is the most popular wrinkled variety grown, and the largest and most productive. It will, under favorable conditions, attain a height of 8 to 12 feet or more. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 20c; lb., 35c.

American Wonder—It is of the most excellent flavor, exceedingly productive, and as early as McLean's Little Gem. It is an exceedingly dwarf variety, seldom ever attaining over a foot in height, and can be planted very close together. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; lb., 40c.

Telephone Pea—This is a very tall wrinkled variety a strong grower, and enormously productive. The pods are very large, containing from 6 to 9 large peas, which are very sugary and of the most delicate flavor. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; lb., 40c.

McLean's Little Gem—This is one of the earliest wrinkled varieties, and is very prolific and of superior flavor; height one to one and a half feet. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; lb., 40c.

Nott's Excelsior—An extra early variety, very close behind the American Wonder, producing pods a third larger. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c; lb., 40c.



Mammoth Podded Alaska

THE PLAIN TRUTH ABOUT SEED

McVAY SEED & FLORAL COMPANY

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

PEPPER

We can supply Pepper Plants in season of most all the staple sorts at 25c per dozen. This is for good strong, transplanted plants that will live and bear shipment to distant points.

How to Grow—If you want to succeed well with Pepper, cultivate it regularly from the time the plants come up until the late fall frost comes. It will bear as long as you cultivate it until killed by frost. Pepper delights in very rich, loose soil, and requires that it be very strong to perfect its growth. It may be sown in winter or very early spring on a hot-bed the same as for Egg Plant, and let it remain until the weather becomes warm, and transplant in drills a foot apart and rows eighteen inches distant, or wider for horse cultivation.

Pimento (Perfection Pepper)—This is practically a new Pepper to the United States, but it is largely grown in Italy, Spain and France for canning purposes or for stuffing Olives, etc. It has been difficult to get a type suitable for the United States, but the seed we are offering is grown in the South, where, by careful selection, we have secured a type highly satisfactory. The fruit is smooth, heart-shaped, and of a dark green color which changes on ripening to an intense fiery red and holds on to its red color. The flesh is two or three times as thick as ordinary Sweet Pepper and when green can be pared like an apple. When ripe, the outer skin is easily removed by dipping in hot water for a few seconds, leaving a thick mass of beautiful red pulp. The flesh at all times is perfectly sweet and of splendid flavor. For serving green, for stuffing, pickling pulp and for pimentos no other variety is in the same class. The fruit is large, perfectly smooth, very prolific and bears till killed by frost. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30c; oz., 50c.

Chinese Giant—This is a true sweet Pepper and the very largest in cultivation. The plant is a vigorous grower, very prolific, has a long bearing period for sweet sorts and produces practically all of its fruit uniform in shape and of immense size. It is in great favor with the professional truckers who grow for shipping. The flesh is sweet, tender and of delightful flavor. For salads, mangoes or stuffing it has no equal. The skin is a rich green, when ripe a brilliant red. Pkt., 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 30c; oz., 50c.

Ruby King—This is an enormous large variety, growing from four and a half to six inches long and three to four inches thick. The flesh is very thick, tender, mild and pleasant to the taste. It is a fine sort for stuffing or for pepper hash, and also makes an elegant dish of salad. The growth of its foliage is very distinct, being large-leaved and vigorous. Pkt., 10c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

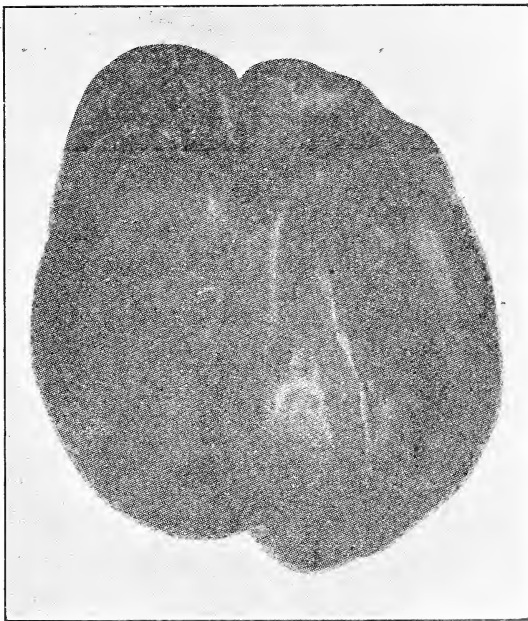
Large Bell or Bull Nose—Our stock of this well known variety, sometimes called Sweet Mountain, is very superior. Plant vigorous, about 2 feet high, compact and very productive, ripening its crop uniformly and early. The fruits are large, with thick, mild flesh of excellent quality for use in salads and mangoes or stuffed peppers. The color is deep green when fruit is young, bright crimson when ripe. Pkt., 10c; oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

Red Cherry—A small vigorous growing sort, will commence bearing when plants are six inches high, and will continue growing and bearing until killed by frost. The pods are small, round and very hot. Pkt., 5c; oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

Long Red Cayenne—This is a fine, large variety, very hot, and of exceedingly delicate flavor as a seasoner. A single stalk will often produce enough for an ordinary family. It is a good keeper. When fully ripe can be gathered, dried and strung for winter use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

Tobasco—This is a red, hot variety, and the best flavored sort of any. The plants commence to bear when very small, producing pods 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and will continue to grow, spread out until 1 to 2 feet high, and bear on until killed by frost. A single plant, if kept well picked, will often yield in a season 500 to 1,000 pods. For making pepper sauce and for stringing and drying for winter use it is exceptionally good. Pkt., 10c; oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25.

Mixed Pepper—We put up a mixture prepared from all the different sorts listed on this page. This is a popular package with small families who only want about a dozen or so plants and desire several different varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.



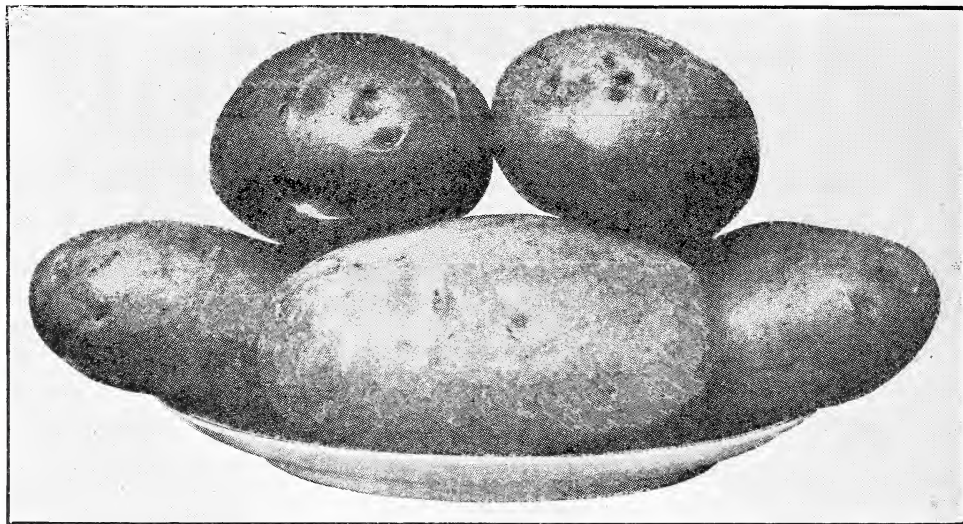
Chinese Giant

THE PLAIN TRUTH ABOUT SEED

McVAY SEED & FLORAL COMPANY

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

SEED POTATOES



Note:—Seed Potatoes for 1918 will be both scarce and high, and it seems impossible to get some varieties. We cannot guarantee the price, but suggest you write when ready to buy.

Irish Cobbler—The Cobbler is a pure white variety and grows to a good size, a splendid yielder and of delicious flavor. $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 55c; pk., \$1.00.

Bliss Triumph (Maine Grown)—The well known Red Triumph. It is the earliest type and similar to the Tennessee except Maine grown. $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 60c; pk., \$1.15.

Tennessee Triumph—The well known round red Potato. Early type and more largely grown than any other with the possible exception of the Cobbler. $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., 60c; pk., \$1.15.

PUMPKINS

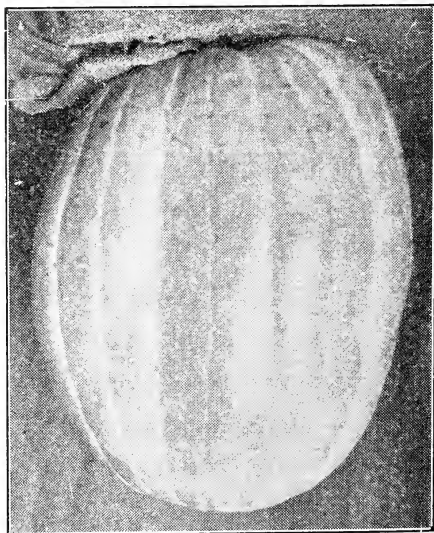
King of Mammoth—This is the largest Pumpkin in cultivation and those who want size for exhibition purposes should select this sort. It is no trick to grow this variety to weigh 100 pounds, and it has been produced under irrigation to weigh over 200 pounds. Of course, plants must be highly fertilized and almost continually worked to produce such sizes. The outer skin is a dull grayish yellow color; flesh light yellow, coarse and somewhat stringy. It is not good to eat except for stock, but it is a splendid keeper and fine feed for cattle and hogs in winter. The seed are unusually large. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.50.

Green Striped Cushaw—A Pumpkin of specially good eating qualities. It grows a crook neck; skin green and white striped; flesh solid, thick, fine grained, very sweet and of a deep rich yellow color. The variety is enormously prolific, a splendid keeper, and very desirable for market, stock or for home consumption. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

Yellow Cushaw—The old standard yellow crook neck Pumpkin, very hardy, prolific, a good keeper, and very desirable for pies or for stock. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

Kentucky Field—A hardy, very prolific sort of splendid quality, good keeper, prolific and largely used for man and beast. It is mostly round in shape to oval and flattened at the ends; skin creamy yellow; flesh thick, yellow and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.

Tennessee Sweet Potato—A medium size Pumpkin, bell shaped to round or oblong; skin creamy white, with stripes of light green; flesh white, thick, fine grained, very sweet and especially desirable for pies and custards. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.00.



King of Mammoth

THE PLAIN TRUTH ABOUT SEED

McVAY SEED & FLORAL COMPANY

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

RADISH

Scarlet Turnip—Very early, bright scarlet color all over, good size and standard sort for private garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., \$1.00.

White Tipped Turnip—Very early, small top, fruit scarlet, tipped with pure white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., \$1.00.

Early Long Scarlet Short Top—One of the best Radishes on the list, very early, attaining large size, of very best flavor, and will remain in eating condition long without getting pithy. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., \$1.00.

Scarlet Globe—A beautiful, perfectly round, quick-growing Radish of excellent flavor, used on a large scale by market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., \$1.00.

French Breakfast—A fine forcing Radish, maturing in twenty days from germination, makes very little top, and may be cultivated very close together. It is oval shaped, skin bright scarlet, but tipped at the end with pure white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., \$1.00.

Half-Long French Scarlet—This Radish is of beautiful half-long shape, grows large, may be grown under glass or planted outdoors for spring or fall crop. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., \$1.00.

Improved Chartier—A beautiful half-long Radish, growing to good size, very firm and brittle, mild and will remain in edible condition for a long time. The root is of bright red, tipped at the end with white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., \$1.00.

Glass or Cincinnati Market—A long, very smooth Radish, of a beautiful transparent red, very brittle and of delicious flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., \$1.00.

Chinese Rose Winter—It is of a beautiful bright rose color, and the finest eating Radish of the winter varieties. The seed should be sown in the fall at the same time you sow your Turnip crop. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., \$1.00.

California White Mammoth Winter—This is the largest Radish in existence. The roots grow from ten to twelve inches long and two to three inches in diameter. The flesh is very white and solid and of good flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., \$1.00.

SPINACH

Notice:—At the time this catalogue is being written, Spinach Seed is practically off the market on account of European war and owing to embargo on the seed. We request our customers to write us for price, stating what quantity they can make out with.

Spinach may be planted in the South any month except in very hot weather and December and January. Plant same as Turnips, either drill or broadcast. The soil must be very rich to succeed.

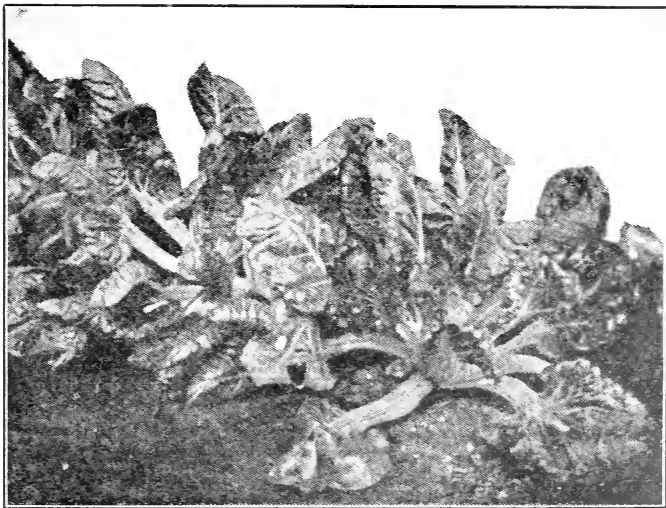
Cincinnati Market

Broad Leaf Flanders—A vigorous growing variety, leaves very broad and thick, tender and of fine eating quality. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

Bloomsdale Spinach—A Savoy leaf variety, very tender, good flavor and will stand longer without going to seed than most any variety. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

Long Standing—Very large leaves, thick, crumpled, of extra good quality, and stands longer than any other sort without going to seed. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c.

Spinach Beet (Swiss Chard)—This plant really belongs to the Beet family, is grown for its foliage, which makes the finest of greens, available throughout the summer and fall when other greens are scarce. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.



Spinach Beet—Swiss Chard

THE PLAIN TRUTH ABOUT SEED

McVAY SEED & FLORAL COMPANY

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

SQUASH

Early White Bush, or Patty Pan—This is the old standard variety of early Squash, and has never been excelled as yet. It is the earliest variety yet known, and of the sweetest and most delicious flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

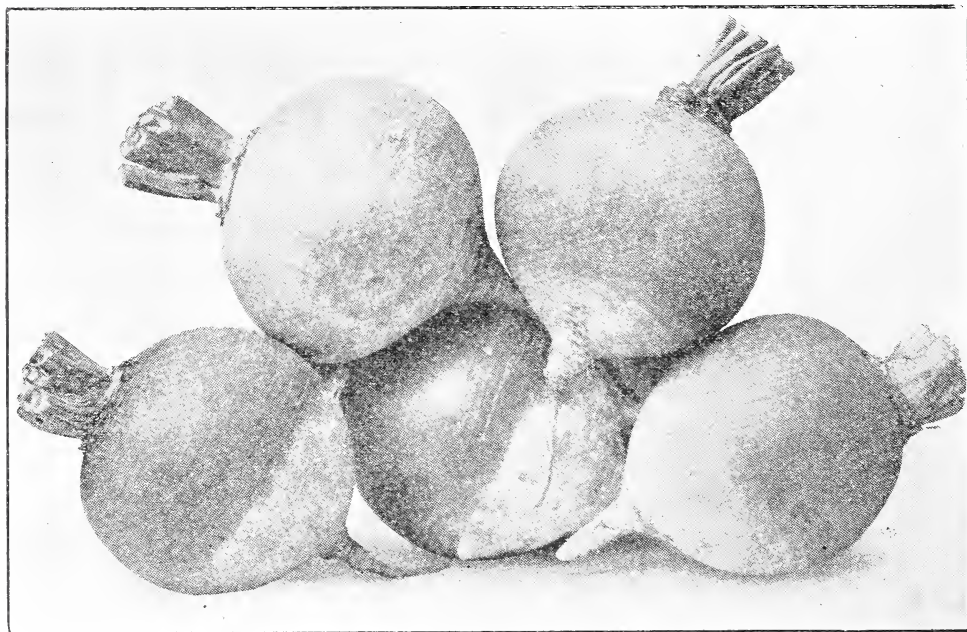
Giant Yellow Summer Crook-Neck — This new variety of the Yellow Summer Crook-Neck, while not thoroughly perfected as yet, is destined to drive the small variety out of the market. It will grow twice as large as the ordinary, and of equally as good qualities. This sort stands the hot sun well. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

Yellow Summer Crook-Neck—This is one of the juiciest and most highly flavored of all the Squashes. It is a bright yellow color and beautifully warted, and one of the best market varieties. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

Mammoth Chili—Largest and most beautiful variety on the list. The skin is smooth and of a rich, bright orange color. Used mainly for feeding stock. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

Hubbard Squash—This is a good standard variety, a general favorite for table use. It is of very large size, flesh fine grained and of excellent flavor. Skin dark green. It is one of the best winter varieties. Oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

TURNIPS



Early Purple Top White Globe

Turnips are planted in the South every month in the year, either for greens or for making Turnips. Most all the different sorts will stand most any weather and only rarely get killed in the hardest freezes we have.

Early Purple Top White Globe—This is one of the largest and finest of all the Turnips; is of a beautiful globe shape with flesh pure white and a red or purple top. It is of very rapid growth for a globe variety, and will produce more to the acre than any known variety. It may be sown either broadcast or in drills. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

Early White Flat Dutch (Strap Leaved)—This is one of the very earliest and choicest varieties grown. It is one of the best sorts for spring sowing. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c.

Red or Purple Top (Strap Leaved)—This is a very early variety, flat, medium size, very small top, with but few leaves, which are of upright growth; flesh fine grained and tender. A purely American variety, will do well to sow either broadcast or in drills. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c.

RUTA BAGA

Improved Purple Top Yellow Ruta Baga—One of the finest and best shaped sort. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

White Ruta Baga—Pure white, fine shape. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

THE PLAIN TRUTH ABOUT SEED

McVAY SEED & FLORAL COMPANY

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

TOMATOES

Early Detroit—A new variety, shaped like Beauty, somewhat earlier, large and decidedly more prolific. For smooth, fine quality don't think any other sort better. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25.

Earliana—The plants when young have a yellowish tinge, but change color as they grow older into a dark green. They begin to bloom and put on fruit when ten inches to a foot high, and as the plant grows older begins to spread vigorously, throwing out large base limbs which run around on the ground forming a dense mat of growth. All its branches will be loaded with Tomatoes borne in clusters. We have seen as many as seventeen Tomatoes in one cluster and all of marketable size. The fruit is large and of a brick red color, skin thick and tough, splendid flavor, few seeds and one of the best shippers. We have seen vines that were not pruned produce as much as one hundred and fifty nice Tomatoes. Where they are pruned and tied up to a stake they, of course, will not yield so many, but will ripen earlier, producing larger and better fruit. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

Red Rock—A fine medium late prolific sort, color bright red, solid, vigorous grower and splendid yielder. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00

Jno. Baer—It is early, fruit large, bright red color, very hard and solid, extremely prolific, does not crack or burst open, is void of ridges and ripens up to its extreme end. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c.

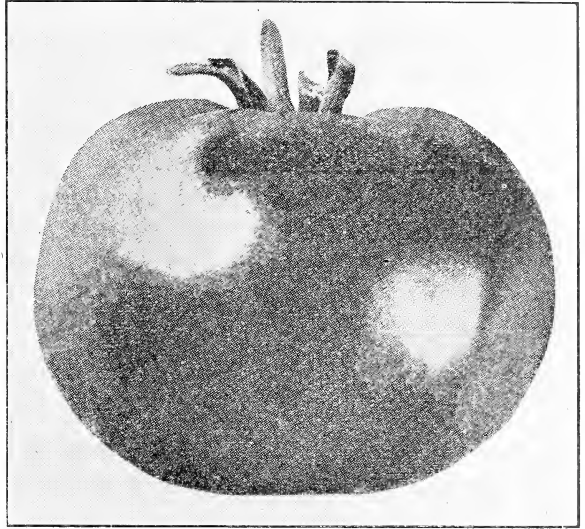
Chalks Jewell—A fine second early, smooth sort of good size, color bright red, vigorous or rank growing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.

Dwarf Giant—Vines about eighteen inches, heavy, stocky, leaves large, stalk thick and stands up erect without support. It looks like Ponderosa, except more prolific, fruit smoother and of that same excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c.

Livingston's Globe—An early prolific sort, fruit medium size, uniform in shape and largely grown in the South for Northern market. Will stand greater picking than any other sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

Acme—The fruit is of good size, almost round, and of a beautiful purplish pink color. This sort is always smooth, ripening all over at the same time; juicy and excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c.

Stone—The fruit is large, of dark red color, solid, fleshy, and is not subject to rot like some varieties, nor does it ever have a green core. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.



Beauty

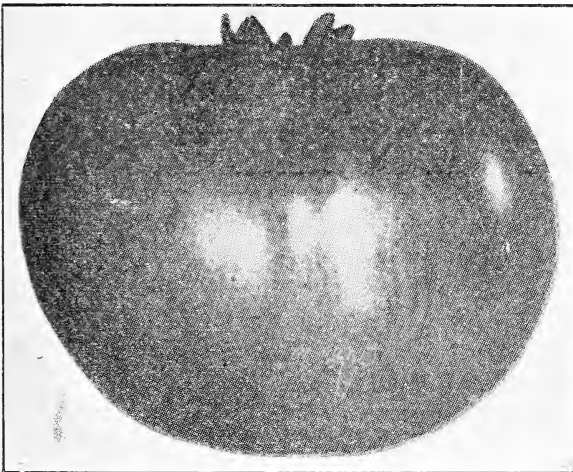
Ponderosa—Unquestionably the largest Tomato grown. The fruit when ripe is cardinal red, and on account of its compact structure will keep longer than any other sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25.

Dwarf Champion—A valuable early sort, standing upright. Very prolific, fruit of good size, and resembling the Acme, only firmer, not so many seeds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c.

Livingston Dwarf Stone Tomato—The Dwarf Stone is very smooth, solid and of a brick red color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.15.

Trucker's Favorite—Is of a beautiful purplish-red color, well ripened throughout. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.10.

The Underwood—The fruit is of a beautiful glossy dark or purple red, very large and set in great clusters, and retain their size until the last of the season, very thick meat and of the finest flavor and quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25.



The Underwood

THE PLAIN TRUTH ABOUT SEED

McVAY SEED & FLORAL COMPANY

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

ALFALFA

When to Plant—The proper time to plant depends on conditions. August, September and October are desirable months. However, better results are obtained when sown in February, March or April. The quantity of seed to sow an acre depends on the quality and soil conditions. For best results, 25 to 30 pounds to the acre and we recommend the use of inoculation. Mulford's is superior to any inoculation you can use. Price, per lb., 30c. Write for price in larger quantity.

JAPAN CLOVER

Japan Clover (Lespedeza)—This clover is very valuable for pasture as well as hay crop, and a great drought resister. Sow 20 to 25 pounds to acre; 25 pounds to bushel. Lb., 30c.

WHITE CLOVER

A small, low growing, spreading perennial Clover used as a lawn grass and in mixtures for permanent pastures. A great drought resister and splendid grazing for livestock and hogs. Sow in fall or spring, four to six pounds to the acre. Price, lb., 60c.

ALSIKE CLOVER

A valuable perennial Clover resembling common red clover, only more spreading, not so tall, later and much hardier. It is one of the finest Clovers for permanent pastures and is not so particular about suitable soils. Sow in fall or spring, six to ten pounds to the acre. Price, lb., 35c. Sixty pounds to the bushel.

RED CLOVER

The standard perennial Clover of the world. Valuable in pasture mixtures, but its greatest value is as a hay plant either by itself or in connection with Timothy or other grasses. Sow in fall or spring, ten to fifteen pounds to acre. Price, lb., 35c.

Beggar Weed—Is a very valuable forage crop and soil renovator. It can be sown for pasture or cut for hay. Price, lb., 75c.

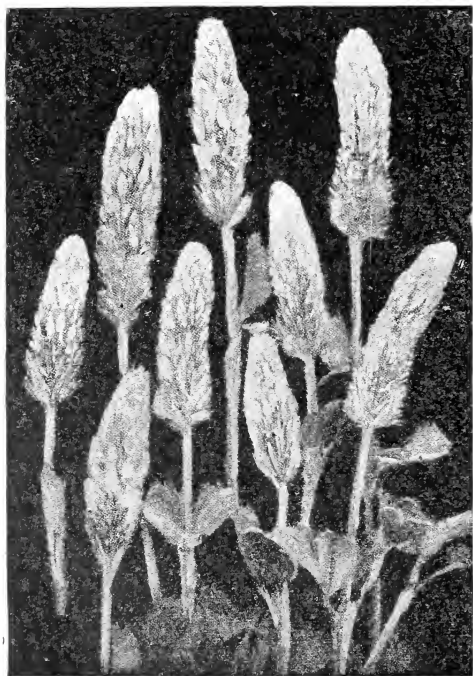
CRIMSON CLOVER

Known also as Scarlet or German Clover

This is an annual rank growing clover, germinates quickly and grows rapidly, producing a rank growth, stooling out greatly with a splendid root system. Plant in August and September, the earlier the better. Sow broadcast 15 to 20 pounds to the acre when sown alone. The greatest value of Crimson Clover is that of a fertilizer. Its value to an acre has been proven to run as high as twenty dollars in commercial plant food, to say nothing of the great physical effect on the soil. Price, 25c per lb. Less, in larger quantities.

Orchard Grass—This is one of the grandest perennial permanent grasses sown in the South. It will succeed on any soil that makes fair corn and cotton; affords a valuable succulent grazing practically every month in the year. Sow in the spring or fall 20 to 30 pounds of seed, broadcast, to the acre and cover lightly. It is not an experiment to sow Orchard Grass in the South; it ought to be more largely grown. Price, 30c per lb.

Melilotus—Melilotus is classed as an annual as well as a biennial, but as a matter of fact it is mostly perennial in the South. It dies down after seeding. It will come up from old roots in early spring. It thrives in lime land as well as worn-out places. It resembles alfalfa very much in appearance, but grows more rapidly, produces larger and taller stalk, but it is not near so valuable as a hay plant. Valuable to bee raisers. Plant most any month in the year, as it is very hardy in Alabama. Price, per lb., 25c. Less, in large quantities.



THE PLAIN TRUTH ABOUT SEED

McVAYSEED & FLORAL COMPANY

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

GRASSES

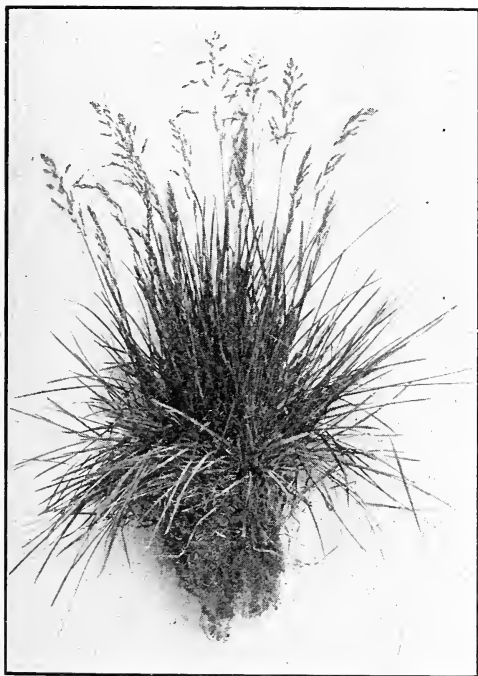
General Directions—Where Grasses are sown by themselves, the soil must be thoroughly broken and harrowed until perfectly smooth and fine. The seed should then be broadcasted and dragged or harrowed in, covering very lightly. Rolling is of great advantage, especially when it is liable to be dry weather. Of course, Grasses may be sown on rough ground, with little or no preparation, but in such cases a much larger amount of seed will be necessary to make a showing. When sown in fall with grain, the seed should be broadcasted on fresh plowed ground after the grain is covered, and then harrow in grass seed and roll or drag so as to pack the soil.

Perennial or English Rye Grass (*Lolium Perenne*)—Bushel, 14 lbs.—This grass has been introduced in the South in the past few years, and has proven valuable in grass mixtures for permanent pastures. It is very quick growth, affording in connection with other grasses, not only valuable green forage, but will yield, when cut in bloom, a large quantity of hay. It has given good satisfaction in wood meadow pastures, and we can strongly recommend it for this purpose. On good land it will grow from 1½ to 2 feet high. The Perennial Rye Grass is also largely used in the South as a lawn grass. From 40 to 60 pounds of seed should be used in seeding an acre; that is, where used by itself. If sown in mixtures much less quantity will suffice. Price, lb., 25c; 100 lbs., \$18.00.

Italian Rye Grass (*Lolium Italicum*)—14 lbs. to bushel.—This grass resembles English Rye Grass con-



English Rye Grass



Red Top or Herds Grass

The proper time of the year to sow Red Top is anywhere from the first of August to the first of November, or it may be successfully sown in very early spring. The time to sow will depend, of course, on what is desired in the resulting crop. If it is intended as a winter pasture, of course it is necessary to sow in the fall of the year, but if it is intended only for hay crop, it may be advisable to sow in the very early spring. Price of extra clean seed, lb., 25c; 100 lbs., \$20.00.

siderably, the most notable difference being that in most cases it is an annual, and of course will not last as long. It is very valuable, vigorous growing grass, suitable for furnishing in very short time a splendid green pasture. It forms a good turf, and stands the dry weather remarkably well. This grass can be sown with success either in the fall of the year or very early spring. On rich land it will grow from 2 to 3 ft. high. From 40 to 60 lbs. of seed should be used in seeding an acre. Price, lb., 25c; 100 lbs., \$18.00.

Red Top or Herds Grass (*Argostis Vulgaris*)—14 lbs. to bushel.—The soil best adapted for the successful growth of Red Top or Herds Grass is any soil that will grow other grasses or good crops of grain; but it is peculiarly adapted to damp situations, and makes its best growth in low, wet lands and its ability to stand any amount of overflowing has caused it to be extensively used throughout the South.

THE PLAIN TRUTH ABOUT SEED

McVAY SEED & FLORAL COMPANY

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

GRASSES—(Continued)

Bermuda Grass (*Cynodon Dactylon*)—There is no question but what Bermuda Grass is the South's most valuable grass because it grows and thrives under conditions that any other grass would perish, moreover will grow on poor rocky and rough situations that no other valuable plant will. It is impossible to have a perfect lawn in the Gulf States, except through the use of Bermuda, and a permanent pasture is difficult without it, and again on rich bottom land the plant grows tall enough to cut for hay and the quantity averages well up with the best. The plant will stand any amount of drought and will bear repeated cuttings and any amount of grazing. Another thing, Bermuda is available nearly the entire year, only heavy frosts kill it down temporarily, but a warm spell will bring it right back. When protected with other grasses or Bur Clover during winter in a pasture the frosts do not kill it down altogether, as it will generally have some young growth near the base roots protected by its own growth, that will be available for stock. It is a fact, of course, that Bermuda is difficult to destroy and it is considerable trouble when scattered promiscuously over land that is to be cultivated to other crops, but its root system is not such that one can easily destroy it. If Bermuda is plowed up thoroughly and harrowed to loosen all roots, in November winter freezes will destroy practically every sprig of it.

From six to eight pounds of seed should be used to the acre.

Price of tested seed by mail, pound, 60c; per 100 pounds, \$48.00.

Johnson Grass—Johnson Grass belongs to the sorghum or cane family, perennial in character, its roots resembling very much the ordinary cane of the bottoms. It is a deep, gross feeder, the roots penetrating very deep in the soil, consequently it is a great drought resister. When Johnson Grass makes its appearance above ground it is very much like young Corn or Sorghum, grows off rapidly, becoming more spindling, produces a blade like sorghum, only finer. It produces a long branching seed stalk and an abundance of seed. Johnson Grass will grow on most any kind of soil, but the richer the soil the better, and it is sown very largely both in the fall and spring. If sown in the fall better results are had by sowing with some kind of green, as Wheat, Oats, Rye or Barley. When the grain crop is cut off in the spring, the Johnson Grass will make rapid growth. Such a combination should not be pastured. If sown in the spring results are usually more satisfactory when sown alone. The quantity of seed necessary for an acre will depend altogether on the quality of seed, and it should be noted here that a great deal of the Johnson Grass is entirely worthless. Light, chaffy seed has no vitality; only the black, or partially black seed will germinate. Only cleaned seed should be sown, and where used alone at least 40 to 50 pounds should be sown broadcast to the acre. But little less with grain, if any, should be used where sown in the fall. Johnson Grass is not profitable where thin. Fall sowings may be harrowed or plowed in lightly on grain, but spring plantings should be covered very lightly. The proper time to harvest for hay is when the plants begin to head. It should not be allowed to mature seed. When well established it can be cut repeatedly if seasonable. The hay is easily cured and without loss of foliage. All classes of livestock are very fond of the hay, and a ready market can always be secured. The yield varies from two to five tons of dry hay to the acre. It should be understood that Johnson Grass is very difficult to eradicate, and where scattered promiscuously over a farm is a great pest, interfering seriously with the cultivation of other crops. Johnson Grass can be confined to any piece of land if not allowed to mature seed, but where stock consume matured seed it will become distributed through droppings of cattle. The best method of eradicating it is by concentrated pasturage with hog or cattle. It may be destroyed by repeated cuttings, because if you don't allow it to go to seed once in two years, it will disappear. Price, lb., 40c.

Sudan Grass—Tons of literature have been printed about Sudan Grass in the past two years, and some very extravagant assertions made in reference to its value as a hay plant. We have refrained from cataloging the plant until we could grow it ourselves and see just what there was to it. After growing two crops ourselves we have come to the conclusion that it just about makes good on all the extravagant claims made for it. The plant is an annual and belongs to the non-Saccharine Sorghum family. It is a quick and rapid growing grass, resembling Johnson Grass a great deal, only it grows much faster, two to three times as tall and will yield more hay at a single cutting than twice the best established Johnson Grass meadow. The seed of Sudan looks a good deal like Johnson Grass but is larger, plumper, heavier and of a lighter shade of gray color; in fact, very few dark seeds. The seed germinate better and quicker than Johnson Grass, grows off more rapidly, produces more foliage, a bigger stalk and often attains a height of 15 feet. The yield on good soil often runs to two tons of dry hay to the acre at a single cutting, and when seasonable, two or more good cuttings can be made in a single season. The seed may be planted in the latitude of Birmingham about the same time you plant Corn, and will mature at least one good crop planted late as July. It is best to plant on good soil and it is often planted in drills and cultivated like Sorghum, requiring only six to ten pounds to seed an acre, but where broadcasted it is desirable to sow twenty to thirty pounds to the acre. It is generally cut for hay when it begins to head and cured like Sorghum or Johnson Grass. The hay has a sweetish taste, a very high feed value and greatly relished by all classes of livestock. We offer choice cleaned seed at 35c per pound. Market unsettled. Write for special price before buying, stating quantity wanted.

THE PLAIN TRUTH ABOUT SEED

McVAY SEED & FLORAL COMPANY

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

LEGUMINOUS PLANTS

A leguminous plant is one that has the properties of enriching soil when grown. The roots of such plants are infested with bacteria or colonies of infinitely small micro-organism, that inhabit the nodules found distributed on different parts of the roots. These micro-organism feed upon the roots of such plants, and in turn supply the plant with nitrogen that they are able to assimilate from the air. The importance of plants that store up nitrogen in the soil is now very generally understood. The Cowpea is a good example of a leguminous plant.

PEANUTS

Peanuts—Peanuts are getting to be one of the most important crops in the South. The increase in acreage is especially noted in sections where the boll weevil prevails. It is not generally understood that the Peanut is a leguminous plant and builds up the soil in like manner as Cowpeas, and its worth as a forage and hay plant is not fully appreciated. The demand for Peanuts is growing rapidly, not only for a food for man and beast, but a number of products are now being manufactured from them, such as peanut oil, peanut butter, etc. There is hardly any food product more wholesome or possesses a higher feed value. The vines or tops of all sorts of Peanuts make a most delicious hay, relished by all classes of livestock as well as hogs. The hay is much improved where more or less of the nuts are harvested with it.

Spanish Peanuts (Common White)—There are several types of Spanish Peanuts. One is a large improved sort, another has red nuts, but the one most in use is the common Spanish Peanut, the shell being small, the nuts closely packed in the shell, and are of a pale red or white color. The latter is generally the only variety of Spanish we can furnish. The plant is bunch in character, admits of close cultivation, the nuts are borne close to the plant, and when the plant is pulled up most of the nuts adhere to the roots. It is the best flavored nut in use. **Price, lb., 20c.** Write for price in quantity.

Red Spanish Peanuts—"Grow more Peanuts" is getting to be a slogan among the Southern farmers and for good reason. The South is beginning already to build mills for extracting peanut oil so that the farmer will have a ready market for his product the same as cotton seed, no matter how much he may have. The Red Spanish variety is gaining great favor on account of its rich oil content. In growth it's just like the ordinary old-fashioned Spanish Peanut except the nut itself is somewhat larger, of better flavor and contains considerably more oil and the nut is of a bright red color. **Price, lb., 20c.** Write for price in quantity.

Large Red Peanuts—A popular sort in Tennessee and other Southern sections. The Peanuts are long, irregular or crooked in shape, and contain from three to five nuts of deep red skin and of splendid flavor. The variety is running and somewhat late, and should be planted on good soil in order to fill out well. For home consumption it is the very best. **Price, lb., 20c.**

Tennessee Red Peanuts—This variety is very popular both in Tennessee and Alabama. It is an enormous yielder, containing four to five nuts to the pod, of bright red and splendid flavor. **Price, lb., 20c.** Write for prices in large quantities.

North Carolina Peanuts—In appearance this variety looks like the ordinary Virginia Peanut of Commerce, only it is much smaller, being only a little larger than the Spanish. The hull contains two nuts, pale red and white. The variety fills out well and will yield better on poor soil than any other sort. The vines are spreading in character, the heaviest yielder, and affording the greatest amount of forage of any sort. For a hog pasture it can't be beat. **Price, lb., 20c.**

IMPORTANT

Peanuts are getting to be such an important crop in the South that we have provided a large stock to take care of the demand. Write us how many you are going to plant and let us quote you special prices.

SOY OR SOJA BEAN

A great amount of experimental work has been done in breeding new varieties until there is now a considerable list of desirable sorts suitable for most all sections of the United States. The character of growth of the different sorts is very much alike, but they vary widely in time of maturity, and the seed, differing in size, range in color from yellow, pale yellow, brownish white, green and black, and differ in shape from oblong, round, to flat.

The plant possesses many advantages over the Cowpeas in that the hay is more easily harvested, more nutritious, more easily cured, and will yield a heavier crop of seed. They will not thrive on as poor soil as Cowpeas and are not as valuable a fertilizer, nor is the seed of Soja Bean in the same class as the Cowpeas as a food for man. It should be understood, though, that Soja Beans are leguminous plants and enrich the soil through the work of bacteria on its root system.

Varieties—We can't tell at this writing just what varieties we will have in 1918, or what the prices will be. Best thing is to write.

Mammoth Southern Yellow—Our experiments have shown this late variety more desirable for the South than any other sort. It makes the heaviest growth of foliage, more resistant to drought and disease, and decidedly the heaviest yielder of grain. It is one of the latest in maturity. **Price, lb., 20c.** It is best to write for price when ready to buy.

THE PLAIN TRUTH ABOUT SEED

McVAY SEED & FLORAL COMPANY

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

VELVET BEANS

ONE OF THE SOUTH'S GREATEST FORAGE CROPS

The Importance of This Bean as a Forage

Crop cannot be overestimated. Perhaps no other crop has been so rapidly growing in popularity for a number of years, as has the Velvet Bean for pasture and soil building. No other of the annual legume crops is so rank growing and will furnish so much stock feed and at the same time add so much to soil fertility. Careful experiments made by some of our leading agriculturists show that the plant food added by a crop of Velvet Beans, where the entire crop is turned under, sometimes amounts to as much as that contained in 2,200 pounds of cottonseed meal, or as that contained in 1,100 pounds of dried blood. Direct observation of the benefit to a crop following a good crop of Velvet Beans will convince any one that this estimate is not extravagant.

As to the best disposition to make a crop of Velvet Beans, three ways might be suggested: First—Convert the crop into hay for sale in that form. It has been determined by experiments along that line that for every \$100 worth of hay of this kind sold, that perhaps \$90 worth of fertilizer is sold, and this added to the fact that the crop is very difficult to convert into hay, makes the handling of the crop in this manner undesirable. Second—The beans may be harvested for grinding and feeding to stock and the entire crop of vines be turned under. In some cases this is the best disposition to make of the crop. Third—Convert them into dairy and meat products. We believe this to be the great method by which our Southern farmers may secure the utmost from this great crop. Converted into beef or pork products only a small percentage of the fertilizing value is taken from the farm. In comparison with other feeding materials Velvet Beans produced the most gain and at the least cost per pound of any of the feeds used in some experiments that have been conducted in feeding beef cattle.

No crop is better for carrying hogs through the late winter than a field of Velvet Beans, and when supplemented with corn, will produce gain as rapidly and as economically as any feed that has been tried for this purpose.

The dairyman also finds this crop to be a most valuable one for him. In some instances milk has been produced for almost one-fourth less than cottonseed meal was used. Velvet Beans can be pastured throughout the winter, both vines and beans remain palatable for cattle throughout the season from about the first frost.

These beans can be grown in all the territory usually known as the cotton belt; in fact, the introduction of the new early varieties has extended it above that line.

Velvet Beans do best when given a support for the vines. A very excellent plan is to plant corn in about six foot rows and at the time plant the beans at about the rate of one peck per acre right in the row with the corn. This will secure a maximum of both vines and beans. Where it is not wished to overrun the corn too badly with the vines they may be planted in every other row of the corn and in this way a fair crop of beans can be had without too much overspreading of the corn.

Early Speckled (90-100 days)—This variety is probably the most popular, being the quickest growing and earliest maturing of Velvet Beans. It is well adapted for growing in districts farther north than Velvet Beans ordinarily have been grown.

It will succeed and mature from Virginia southward, and will make a large growth in more northerly sections, even where it does not mature the seed. It makes a wonderful soil improver and forage also, best grazing for cattle, destined, in our opinion, to very largely take the place of other Velvet Beans through the East and Middle South. **Pt., 10c; qt., 25c.**

Osceola—The latest improved Velvet Beans, early, very prolific, larger podded than Hundred Day. The dry bean has color of Hundred Day, but is nearly flat, kidney-shaped and as large as Chinese. You should try this new one. **Price, pt., 15c; qt., 25c.**



Velvet Bean

THE PLAIN TRUTH ABOUT SEED

McVAY SEED & FLORAL COMPANY

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

LEGUMINOUS PLANTS—(Continued)

FIELD OR COWPEAS

California Black-Eye—An extremely early variety, maturing peas in six to eight weeks. It is very productive, yielding from ten to twenty bushels of peas to the acre. Two to three crops can be made on same land if season is favorable and if first planting is done as early as April 1. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c. Write for prices in large quantities.

Whippoorwill—The old standard sort, well known and very popular among all Southern growers. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c. Write for prices in large quantities.

Clay—An old standard variety and very popular. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c. Write for prices in large quantities.

Unknown—A vigorous rank-growing variety, especially valuable for hay, although the vines bear an abundance of tender and good flavored peas. Pt., 20c; qt., 30c. Write for prices in large quantities.

White Black-Eye—Late running sort, fine for eating purposes. Pt., 20c; qt., 35c. Write for price in season.

Small White Lady—Late running, prolific sort. Very choice table pea. Pt., 25c; qt., 40c. Write for prices in large quantities.

Iron—A very early running Pea, smaller and more prolific than the Clay Pea. Pt., 20c; qt., 30c. Write for prices in large quantities.

Bradham—While comparatively a new Pea it has become very popular in the last few years. The Pea is hard, not subject to weevil nor the common Cowpea diseases. It makes an abundant amount of hay as well as grain. Price, pt., 20c; qt., 30c. Write for prices in large quantities.

About Prices—At the time this catalogue goes to press it is impossible to make close prices on Cowpeas, or list all varieties we may be able to get. Write us as to your requirements.

UPLAND RICE

There is big money in growing Upland Rice, and if you will order a small quantity you will be astonished at the results. The Upland sort is very much like the Lowland Rice in growth, but it is a type that grows well on upland. It should be planted in drills and cultivated like Peas and Beans. Should be cut when ripe and stored same as Oats or Wheat. It possesses very high feed value and is largely eaten by all classes of stock, fowls, etc. Price of seed, qt., 25c. If quantity is wanted, write for special price.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

(Brassica Napus)

The seed of rape in appearance is just like an ordinary Turnip seed, and it might be said that they may be planted in the same manner as Turnips and in any month in the year in which Turnips may be sown. But since Rape is a hardy plant—in fact, a cold weather plant—experiments have shown that it will only be profitable to sow this plant in Alabama in the fall of the year or early spring. Rape is a very gross feeder, consequently it should always be planted on extra good soil to obtain the best results, but since it is to be used exclusively for a green pasture practically little loss of plant food will be experienced, as the stock will return practically all the plant food that has been taken up from the soil. The ground should be prepared by deep plowing, pulverized well, and the seed should be put in to about the same depth as Turnips, or one inch, and where practical the ground should be rolled. The seed germinate quickly, and when just above the ground they look identical with Ruta Baga Turnips, but will grow off more rapidly, soon become erect, and throw out numerous branches from the main stalk. It is available for pasture usually in about six weeks after sowing, and when eaten down, spring up very rapidly and afford a long duration of excellent pasture. When stock are first turned in on Rape they will not take to it quickly, but they will soon acquire a liking for it and will eat it ravenously. Care must be taken at first not to allow stock to remain on Rape too long, as when they eat to excess it is very liable to produce bloating. It is best to start with, to turn the cattle on it only about an hour or two, and that in the middle of the day, when the stock are not very hungry, and when the dew is off the plants, because when the plants are wet the danger from bloating is largely increased. The quantity of seed to plant an acre will depend somewhat on what is desired in the pasture, but usually from five to eight pounds of seed, when broadcasted, will yield a sufficient stand, but when it is drilled and workings are to ensue, one-half this amount will be sufficient. It is frequently planted in drills and cut for green food for all classes of livestock during the winter. All classes of stock do well on Rape, but it is especially valuable for hogs and poultry, and furnishes the greatest quantity of forage at the least cost of anything that we know of. Dwarf Essex Rape is largely planted by market gardeners who cultivate it in drills, bunch it and sell for greens or more often for collards, which it greatly resembles and is splendid for the home table. Price, lb., 25c. Write for price in quantity.

THE PLAIN TRUTH ABOUT SEED

McVAY SEED & FLORAL COMPANY

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

SORGHUM

Sorghum—One of the most profitable hay plants that can be grown in the South. If properly handled, nothing produces more wholesome hay. Sorghum may be sown any time from April to middle of August. Two cuttings can always be made, and sometimes three or more if very seasonable. If sown broadcast alone two to three bushels should be used to the acre. If sown with Peas

one-half of this amount would do. If planted in drills a peck to a half-bushel will answer. If grown for syrup only about half a peck is required to the acre. Farmers in growing for syrup will find it profitable to save the seed, as ready sale is always found for them. Sorghum should be cut for hay when it begins to form heads, or can be cut much sooner if smaller stalks are desired. Great care must be exercised in curing to prevent damage or injury from overheating, the object being to prevent the product becoming sour. Sorghum is very exhausting on land, and will not prove profitable on thin land except it be fertilized.

Notice—The price on Sorghum and Millet Seed fluctuates widely, so a catalogue price is not staple. Write us for prices and state quantity.

Honey Drip—Medium late. Price, pt., 15c; qt., 25c.

Red Top Sorghum—This is a distinct type of Sorghum which is known under various names, such as Sumach, Negro Head, etc. It is later than Orange, produces a much larger stalk, does not grow quite so tall, but the plant contains more juice and will afford more molasses to the acre than Orange, although the syrup is darker. It is largely planted for both syrup and forage, on account of its yield of molasses and the heavy tonnage it makes to the acre, and the fact that it does not blow down or fall down as easily as other sorts, and when properly cured the hay is excellent. It is largely planted for cutting green and feeding to hogs. The seed are small, almost perfectly round, and of a red color. Price of seed: Pt., 15c; qt., 25c. Write for price in quantity.

Japanese Seeded Ribbon Cane—This variety of sorghum is called Seeded Ribbon Cane, because it produces an unusually large stalk, nearly as large as the large Sugar Cane or Ribbon Cane, and the stalk grows much taller. It is prolific in juice, and the juice will run higher in sugar than any other sort. It is the heaviest yielder of juice or molasses of any other sort, and an acre will frequently turn out from four to six hundred gallons of molasses. The product is thick and bright and of the same flavor as the large Sugar Cane. This plant has a sprangle top, bearing seed in a loose branching head, the seed themselves being somewhat smaller than sorghum, lighter and usually covered with a bright red husk. Care should be exercised not to let the plant stand too long before grinding, otherwise the stalk will become pithy and the yield greatly diminished. But, if the plants are cut just as the seed become mature, it will far outyield any other sort. For the production of molasses we consider it by far the most valuable sort on our list. A half-peck is plenty for an acre. Plant and cultivate just like Sorghum. Price, pt., 20c; qt., 35c. Write for price in large quantities.

Early Amber—This variety is not desirable for syrup because it makes a small slim stalk and less juice than any other sort. But it is extremely early in maturity, produces a small stalk, and is the variety mainly used for sowing broadcast for hay. It is planted in the South from April until the first of August, and under favorable conditions will produce from one

to three cuttings from the same sowing. The seed, most of them at least, have a black husk. Price, pt., 15c; qt., 25c.

Orange Sorghum—This variety is used largely for the production of forage or hay, as well as the production of molasses. It is a medium late variety, producing a large heavy stalk; stands up well and contains considerable more juice than the early Amber. It makes a fine bright molasses and an excellent quality of hay when properly cured. When grown for forage or hay it will produce about 25% more tonnage to the acre than Amber. But the hay, unless sown very thickly, will be somewhat coarser, although sweeter. The seed are large and of golden yellow color. Price, pt., 15c; qt., 25c. Write for price in quantity.



Japanese Seeded Ribbon Cane

THE PLAIN TRUTH ABOUT SEED

McVAY SEED & FLORAL COMPANY

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

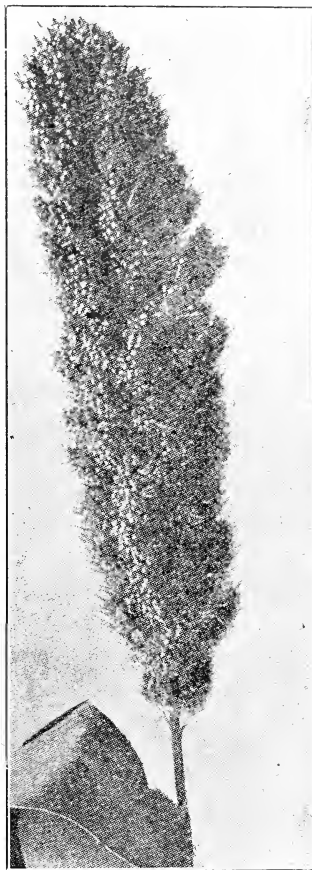
MILLET SEED

There are several different types of Millet; in fact the Sorghums in some localities are known as Millets. There is a wide difference in the character of growth of the Millets that we handle, but all are of considerable importance to the South and their virtues and uses are clearly defined under the separate headings.

Tennessee German Millet—This is the true large headed tall German or Golden Millet. On good soil the plants will grow often $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet high, producing an abundance of broad leaves and a very large head, and when cut when the head is about half grown, produces a large tonnage of very desirable hay. It is very quick in maturity and is often headed out and ready to cut within six weeks after sowing. The seed may be planted any time from April to the middle of August. The hay is very easily cured, and, if cut in the morning, is generally ready to stack late in the evening of the same day. It is very necessary to sow Millet on good land for the best results, and at least one bushel should be sown to the acre. The soil should be thoroughly prepared, the seed sown broadcast and covered very lightly. One-half pk., 50c; pk., 85c; bu., \$3.00. Write for price in quantity.

Pearl or Cat Tail Millet (Horse Millet)—This plant is known under several different names, such as Pencillaria, Manz's Wonderful Forage Plant, and a few other fake names. There are two or three different types of this plant, but the character of growth of each is practically the same, and no distinction is shown in describing the usefulness of this plant. The seed are small, about twice the size of German Millet, of a yellowish brown or grey color and is of an irregular or pointed shape. The plant is an annual, producing broad foliage very much like Sorghum or Teosinte. It is spreading in character and, after being cut, will stool out enormously, often producing two dozen or more shoots from the same plant. Its principal use is for cutting and feeding green. It will produce an abundance of fodder which, however, will powder up badly, and it is generally more economical to cut and feed green. It grows very rapidly after getting a start and if seasonable will bear repeated cuttings. The green forage is very nutritious and relished by all classes of livestock. It is particularly valuable for cutting and feeding green to cows and horses from July until frost. It should be sown in drills and cultivated like Sorghum or Corn, requiring only about five pounds of seed to plant an acre. On good soil it is sometimes sown broadcast at the rate of 30 to 40 pounds to the acre. When this plant matures out it resembles the cat tail of the swamps. It is often allowed to mature to be cut and shocked for hay, but we believe that its greatest uses is as a green forage plant to be cut and fed green while young. Price of seed: lb., 30c. Write for price in large quantities.

Japanese or Barnyard Millet—(This valuable forage plant is also sold under various fake and fraudulent names.) This is a rapid growing annual Millet known in some sections as billion dollar grass. It is a forage plant of great value, producing a luxuriant growth on any average soil that will grow Corn or Cotton. It is frequently cut and fed green as a green forage crop, or it can be made into hay. It is relished by all classes of livestock, and there are no injurious effects from feeding it. The seed may be sown in Alabama from April until August. It is generally sown broadcast at the rate of one bushel to the acre. Price of seed: Lb., 20c. Write for quantity price.



Tennessee German Millet

O A T S

Burt Oats—This Oat is an extremely early variety, producing an abundance of straw of good length. It is the best poor-land oat known; also the safest and earliest to plant in the spring. Price, \$1.30 per bu. Write for prices in large quantities.

Texas Rust Proof—There is no better oat than the Texas Rust Proof. It is a larger grain and a later yielder than the Burt Oat. There is as much sown in the spring as in the fall. Write for price when ready to buy.

BASIC SLAG PHOSPHATE

We are enclosing in this catalogue a folder on Basic Slag Phosphate which explains in detail the composition of this valuable fertilizer and its many uses. Since commercial fertilizers have gotten out of the reach of the average farmer, Basic Slag Phosphate has been given very exacting tests and the testimonials we have received bear out our statement that it is wonderful in its results. **PRICE, 100 LB. BAG, \$1.50; HALF TON, \$12.50; TON \$22.00.**

THE PLAIN TRUTH ABOUT SEED

McVAY SEED & FLORAL COMPANY

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

COTTON SEED

Cotton Seed and the cotton situation is too well known to the Southern planters for us to go into a lengthy discussion on this subject. If we expect to continue to plant cotton it is well to remember that ex extra early and quick maturing variety must be used and the seed must come from a section not yet infested by the weevil. We list below early and quick maturing varieties grown in the State of North Carolina, a section not yet infested by the weevil.

Simpkins' Ideal—Price 20c qt.

King's Improved—Price 20c qt.

Toole—Price 20c qt.

Cleveland Big Boll—Price 20c qt.

In addition to the above we handle other leading varieties. When ready to plant write us fully giving quantities desired.

KAFFIR CORN

Also called "chicken corn." This is another non-saccharine Sorghum. The stalks keep green and are brittle and juicy, not hardening like other varieties of Sorghum, making an excellent fodder and is highly relished by all classes of stock, green or dry. The grain is largely used for chicken feed. For grain, sow in rows 3 feet apart, 10 pounds of seed to an acre; for fodder, sow one-half bushel to an acre in drills. There are two varieties, White and Red. Often sown broadcast, like Sorghum, two bushels to acre.

White Kaffir—The most popular on account of the seed being larger and cheaper. Price, lb., 20c.

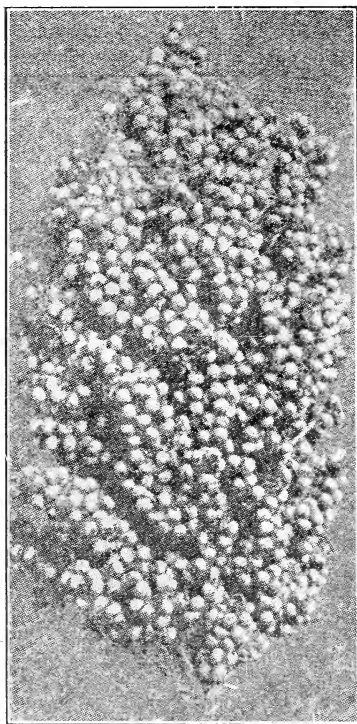
Red Kaffir—Grows taller than the white, seed smaller, ripens earlier, yield heavier. Lb., 20c. Write for price in quantity.

MILO-MAIZE

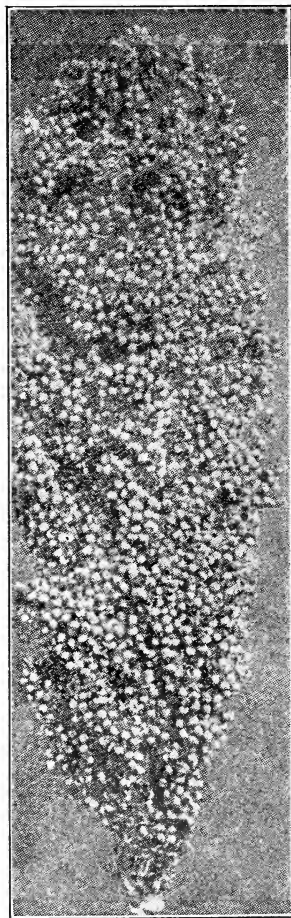
Yellow Milo-Maize—This is probably the most valuable of all the non-saccharine Sorghums and its growth in the West is on an enormous scale, furnishing food for man and beast. It produces a growth from 9 to 12 feet high and yields from fifty to a hundred bushels of grain to the acre. Its growth and cultivation is very much like Sorghum, but sends out shoots from every joint, and often single heads will weigh a pound. The plant is branching in habit and rows should be four to five feet apart and thin two to two and a half feet apart. The grain is round, twice the size of Sorghum, pale yellow color, but pure white inside. The seed are equal to Corn for any purpose.

Southern farmers will find this a valuable plant to help out a corn crop, as it may be planted from March to July and mature a crop under hot, dry conditions where Corn would be a failure. A half peck is sufficient to plant an acre in drills. Lb., 20c.

Feterita—The plant is a cross between Kaffir Corn and Milo-Maize, grows about five feet high, producing its grain at the top of stalk in a large round



Milo-Maize



Kaffir Corn

bushy-like head. The grain is practically white and about two to three times the size of Sorghum, and is used for feeding all classes of livestock, poultry and in some sections for bread. The cultivation is the same as Corn, only it is grown somewhat thicker in drills. The yield is from 50 to 75 bushels grain to the acre. The young plants look like Corn, but when about six inches high, puts out half a dozen or more suckers and these suckers should not be removed as they grow erect and make just as much grain as the main stalk. The plant is a great drought resister and is never a failure, not even in the driest Western sections. The entire stalk and head may be gathered, bundled up like Corn or fodder and saved for forage or the heads can be taken off and threshed out like Wheat, and when this is done the stalk still possesses some value as roughness after head is removed. Five to six pounds, or say one-half peck of seed, is sufficient to plant an acre in drill. Price, lb., 20c. Write for price in quantity.

THE PLAIN TRUTH ABOUT SEED

McVAY SEED & FLORAL COMPANY

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

INSECTICIDES, POISON

Bug Death—Is a powder, not poisonous to human life, but is certain death to all classes of leaf-eating insects. It is not recommended for insects which suck the sap, as these insects are an entirely different class and require a different insecticide. Bug Death is also a fertilizer, so when you take into account this value, the powder seems very cheap. The usual method of applying it is to dust it lightly on the foliage. There is a specially constructed shaker for this purpose that we can supply at a cost of 25c. But it can be successfully applied by putting in a thin cloth sack, and shaking the sack over the plant, which will cause the powder to dust through the cloth.

Bug Death is just the sort of insecticide you need—it is safe, easily applied and a sure BUG KILLER.

Gardeners, farmers and everybody raising a garden should make it a point to order their Bug Death when ordering their seed. You most assuredly will have need for Bug Death for all gardeners have trouble with insects. So get busy and arm yourself with Bug Death. You can fight a whole army of bugs with the aid of Bug Death. As to prices, write us when ready to buy and we will quote you.

An Acre an Hour Duster—This is an improved sifter for applying all classes of dry poisons. Its construction is so regulated that you can apply any quantity for an acre. Price, each, 75c.

Dickey Bug Duster—A very simple little instrument for applying any form of bug poison in dry form. It will more than pay for itself in a day's using. Price, 25c.

Arsenate Lead—More reliable and less injurious to plant life than any other remedy to poison leaf-eating insects. Can be used by itself or in connection with Insecto as a fungicide and insecticide. The Arsenate of Lead Paste is the best form to use, when it's to be sprayed on. Price, 1-lb. Jar, 60c; 5-lb. jars, \$2.00; 10 lbs. for \$3.25.

Lime Sulphur Solution—An invaluable remedy for all classes of scale diseases, particularly the San Jose. Used in spray both in the fall of year and in spring, when buds begin to swell. We offer the concentrated solution which must be diluted anywhere from one to ten gallons of water and a great deal weaker, depending on what is expected of it and the class of trees to be treated. Price: Pint cans, 20c; quart cans, 35c.

Dry Lime Sulphur—This is not a substitute for Lime Sulphur Solution, but it is the actual material in dry powdered form. In the process of manufacturing the liquid Lime Sulphur is made, then the water is evaporated, leaving the dry form. The Dry Lime Sulphur uses are the same as the Liquid Lime Sulphur. Prices, 1-lb. can, 25c; 5-lb. can, \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.60.

Slug Shot—A heavy dark colored powder in general use for years to kill or drive off all leaf-eating insects, such as potato bugs, tomato and cabbage worms. Dust it on dry or use in water as spray. Write us when ready to buy.

Paris Green—The well known deadly poison for killing all classes of leaf-eating insects should be used in connection with lime to prevent too much injury to foliage. Price, 2 oz. cans, 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. cans, 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. cans, 50c; 2 lb. cans, \$1.75.

Tobacco Dust—A valuable fertilizer as well as insecticide, very useful in driving off soft-bodied insects, plant lice, etc. Price, lb., 10c. Write for prices in large quantities.

Sulpho Tobacco Soap—A splendid insecticide for spraying on plants to destroy lice, aphids or soft-bodied insects; fine for green lice on sweet peas. Small cake, 15c; large cake, 25c.

Nicotine—A highly concentrated product of tobacco, useful in destroying many insects that infest the greenhouse, garden and decorative plants. Prices, 2 oz. bottle, 35c; 4 oz. bottle, 60c.

Insecto—A new development in the insecticide field. It is equivalent to a combination of Arsenate of lead and Bordeaux Mixture in dry powdered form. Being in dry powdered form it produces a perfectly fresh mixture when prepared for use by the grower. Paste and liquid insecticides, containing copper, a very essential ingredient, often lose some of the effectiveness of the copper after standing, but this is not true with Insecto. Insecto may be used effectively on plants and vegetables for bugs and blight, also on many fruits. Write us and we will send you folder giving full information concerning Insecto. Prices: 1 lb. package, 75c; 6-lb. package, \$3.50.

Corona Dry—This is a trade name for a pure powdered Arsenate of Lead that is applied in the dry form for killing all classes of leaf-eating insects, such as cabbage worms, potato bugs, army worms, cut worms, etc. Corona Dry is largely used for spraying fruit trees for codling moth, curculio, canker worm, tent caterpillar, leaf crumpler, bud moth, slugs, etc. Nothing is more effective and certain. Price, 1 lb., \$1.00; larger quantities cheaper.

Tuber Tonic—This material is a very finely divided powder, which is unaffected by heat or cold. It stays in suspension well and sticks to the leaf almost indefinitely. Tuber Tonic is sufficiently strong to kill leaf-eating insects on potatoes, yet prepared in such a manner to make it safe to use on foliage without injury. Dry powdered Tuber Tonic is economical to use because it kills leaf-eating insects, prevents blight and acts as an indirect tonic to the plant. For general use, from one and one-half to three pounds of powdered Tuber Tonic to fifty gallons of water will prove an effective insecticide and fungicide. Price, 1 lb., 75c. Less, in larger quantities.



Pat. March 16 and Nov. 9, 1897.

THE PLAIN TRUTH ABOUT SEED

McVAY SEED & FLORAL COMPANY

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

POULTRY FEED AND SUPPLIES

Poultry raising is no longer looked on as merely a pleasant occupation, but it has grown to be a most profitable and economical one. Of course extreme care must be taken in the feeding and treatment of the flock or you will find poultry raising a very expensive and unsatisfactory occupation. Our poultry feed and remedies are among the best found on the market and are the cheapest in the long run.

Conkey's Buttermilk Starting Feed—Buttermilk for the chicks in a dry, lavatory form. It makes a regular, uniform supply possible, and in addition to this it contains sweet, pure grains and just enough medication to start the organs working in a normal way. It is a splendidly balanced food, containing all bone and muscle-building elements that are necessary for the natural growth of the chick during the first three weeks. We believe that Conkey's Buttermilk Starting Food is the best balanced and most satisfactory food for baby chicks that has ever been put out. Put up in packages. Lb., 10c; 3 lbs., 25c; 6½ lbs., 50c; 100 lb. bag, \$5.75, or in bulk at same rate.

Purina Chicken Chowder—A well balanced poultry mash high in protein. It contains Alfalfa, Granulated Meat, Charcoal, Linseed Oil, Wheat Middlings, Wheat Bran and Corn Meal, well known concentrates, rich in phosphates, and other nutrients, lending variety of relish which is increased by the slight preparation of salt. Price, 5½c per lb.; 100 lb. bag, \$5.25.

Pansy Scratch Feed—This is another exceptionally well balanced hen feed. It is a scratch feed containing Corn, Wheat, Oats, Buckwheat, Sunflower, Kaffir Corn and Milo-Maize in just proportions to produce best results. Price, per lb., 5½c; 100 lb. bag, \$5.25.

Meat Scraps—We highly recommend Meat Scraps to be fed along with the other hen feeds, as it contains a very large per cent of protein in the ground bone and meat so essential to the egg production. It is sufficient to feed a quantity equal to one tablespoonful for each hen two to three times a week. Price per lb., 6c; 100 lb. bag, \$5.50.

CONKEY'S POULTRY REMEDIES

Conkey's Remedies are among the most reliable on the market as well as one of the most complete lines. There is a sure remedy for every disease if it is taken in time. We carry a full line and are able to give you any advise you may want concerning your poultry troubles. Write us for Conkey's Poultry Book. The only cost will be the postage.

BUTTER AND EGG CARTONS

Get your butter and eggs fresh from the country if you have'nt them at home. The butter and egg cartons furnish a sure and safe means.

The Butter Cartons run as follows: 1 lb., 5c; 2 lb., 10c; 3 lb., 15c; 4 lb., 20c; 5 lb., 25c.

The Egg Cartons run as follows: 1 doz., 10c; 2 doz., 20c; 3 doz., 25c; 4 doz., 35c; 5 doz., 45c; 6 doz., 50c.

SCHNARR'S INSECTICIDE

After a number of years of fruitless effort we have this year succeeded in getting a complete line of Schnarr's Insecticide. We have always highly recommended this preparation for all kinds of plant and tree blight, scales and insects found on shrubs and trees, but were only able to secure it from the manufacturer on special order.

Testimonials from fruit growers, farmers, truckers and horticulturists in various sections where Schnarr's Insecticide has been used proves without doubt that it is one of the best insecticides on the market. Full directions in every package.

Prices: 8 oz. bottle, 25c; ½ gal. can, 85c; 1 gal. can, \$1.50; 5 gal. can, \$1.35 per gal.; 10 gal. can, \$1.25 per gal.; ½ bbl., \$1.15 per gal; bbl., \$1.00 per gal.

THE PLAIN TRUTH ABOUT SEED

McVAY SEED & FLORAL COMPANY

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

SWEET PEAS

The space in a seed catalogue is entirely too limited for a thorough discussion of such an important flower as the Sweet Pea has become. Nearly everyone has his own pet formula for growing Sweet Peas, but the ideas embodied in this short description will be of help. Select a well drained situation, running your rows east and west if possible, and open up trenches at least 12 inches deep and 18 inches wide; let such trenches be about 5 feet apart. After your trenches are open spade up the bottom and then fill your trenches about half full of good leaf mould mixed well with decayed cow manure. Then add a little air-slaked lime, a liberal sprinkling of acid phosphate or, better still, some duplex basic slag phosphate, and where soil is very clayey, a liberal amount of sand can be supplied. Now you can lay out two rows in each trench, six to eight inches apart, and plant the two double rows in your trench, cover with your leaf mould or good virgin soil to depth of about three inches and press soil down firmly. In seeding, better use at least one ounce of seed to twenty feet of single row. When the plants begin to make growth keep filling in your trench until only slight depression is left. If they come too thick, thin out to about four inches apart. Supports must be arranged for promptly as it is most important that the plants be kept upright. Give them frequent workings and never let the soil in the trenches become hard. When plants begin to flower give them plenty of water and keep them cut close to bloom. Watch out for insects, and if they make their appearance spray with Tobacco and Whale Oil Soap.

CAUTION: After all, one must have good seed to succeed. There is a lot of fraud in the Sweet Pea business. We buy our stocks direct from the most reliable growers in California. You can depend on them.

SPENCER VARIETIES

This type of Sweet Pea is now the most popular on account of the shape of the flowers, improvements made in selection, and the fact that most of the stems carry three and four flowers. In our list that follows, only the choicest bred types are quoted and our customers can reasonably expect them to come true to name.

PRICE OF ALL SPENCER VARIETIES

Delivered by Mail, Postpaid

Named Sorts—Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

Mixed Spencers—Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; 1-4 lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

Apple Blossom—Pink and rose standard, primrose wings.

Asta Ohn—Light lavender and mauve, large and showy.

Blanche Ferry—Carmine rose and white, the standard pink and white.

Captain of the Blues—Large purple with blue wings.

Florence Morse—A fine light delicate pink, with deeper pink margins.

Geo. Herbert—Large waved, salmon pink.

King Edward—A brilliant crimson scarlet, very fine.

Othello—The finest maroon shaded Spencer.

Primrose Spencer—The finest primrose developed, large, wavy.

Ethel Roosevelt—Primrose, overlaid with flakes of crimson.

Vermillion Brilliant—A pure brilliant scarlet, both wings and standard.

White Spencer—Large pure white, wings and standard.

Florence Nightingale—The largest and finest lavender.

Mixed Spencer—A choice mixture of standard colors.

America—White striped, with crimson brilliant.

UNWIN VARIETIES

This type of Sweet Peas, while generally classed among the Spencers, are entirely distinct, notwithstanding they are waved and fluted much like the Spencers.

Price of Unwin Varieties: Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

Frank Dalby—A fine dark lavender with blue shades.

Apple Blossom—Fine pink and rose.

Prima Donna—A fine large pink, light shades.

King Edward VII—A fine large crimson, brilliant.

Countess of Radnor—A splendid shade of lavender.

California Giant—Mixed Grandiflora—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

America—White, covered with splashes and stripes of red.

Captain of Blues—A fine sort, with purple standard and blue wings.

Lady Grisel Hamilton—Large hooded shaped blue and lavender.

Cannas—These flowers are too well known to require any description. Owing to our limited space we list below only a few of our most popular varieties, but we carry a complete assortment.

Indiana—Tall growing, about six feet high; flowers golden orange. Each, 20c.

Martha Washington—Has dwarf green foliage, grows about three feet, handsome flowers of rose pink color. Price, 20c each.

Madam Crazy—Grows about two and a half feet; flowers vermilion scarlet with narrow gilt edge. Price, 20c each.

King Humbert—Extra grand, grows four to five feet. Foliage magnificent bronze; flowers large orange scarlet. Price, 20c each.



Sweet Pea

CANNA ROOTS

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THE PLAIN TRUTH ABOUT SEED

McVAY SEED & FLORAL COMPANY

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS AND SEEDS GLADIOLUS

This is the most brilliant and showy of all the summer flowering bulbs. There are hundreds of varieties of Gladiolus. Their immense spikes of gorgeous blooms comprising the most select colors and shades and many of the most delicate tints. They will grow in any good garden soil.



Gladiolus

- Mont Blanc—Pure white, full centers, long stiff st ms. Clumps, 15c each.
Roland Von Berlin—Bright cardinal red; fine for cutting. Clumps, 15c each.
Countess of Lonsdale—A fine yellow ground, suffused salmon red, tinged with violet. Clumps, 15c each.
Aegir—A bright vermillion crimson, unique, distinct form and fine bloomer. Clumps, 15c each.

DECORATIVE DAHLIAS

The decorative type is an intermediate sort between the Cactus type and the Show or Double Dahlia. They may be said to be half double.

- Governor Wilson—Large bright cardinal red and profuse bloomer. Clumps, 20c each.
Admiral Togo—Bright wine red, margined with velvety maroon. Clumps, 20c each.
Crimson Giant—A large growing type producing immense flowers of rich glowing crimson. Clumps, 20c each.
Jack Rose—A fine crimson free bloomer and splendid for cutting. Clumps, 20c each.
Kinds Pink—A splendid soft pink, fading into center with white. Clumps, 20c each.
Sylvia—A deep pink running to lighter shade of pink at centers; a fine sort for florists. Clumps, 20c each.
Golden Wedding—The finest and largest yellow free bloomer; flowers large, borne on long stems and very desirable for cut flowers or for showing. Clumps, 20c each.

SHOW DAHLIAS

Show Dahlias produce their flowers in a round ball-like formation, having the appearance of being very double.

- Foster Barnes—A fine white of good size with pink centers, free bloomer and desirable sort for cut flowers. Clumps, 20c each.
Wm. J. Stewart—A clear snow white, very faintly tinted with rose, petals quilled. Clumps, 20c each.
A. D. Livoni—A clear bright pink, quilled petals and largely used for cut flowers. Clumps, 20c each.
Queen Victoria—A rich golden yellow, very distinct form and very showy. Clumps, 20c each.
Red Hussar—A cardinal red, borne on long stems, free bloomer and desirable sort for cutting. Clumps, 20c each.

TUBE ROSES

The Tube Rose has held its own in great popularity, owing to its elegance, gracefulness and delightful fragrance. There has been a great improvement in the plant until now, and we can offer a type of the double dwarf Excelsior Pearl that has no equal. Price, per doz., 35c.

NASTURTIUMS

- Empress of India (Dwarf)—Deep crimson, dark foliage. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.
Golden King (Dwarf)—Large fine yellow. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.
Dwarf Mixed—Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.
Dumett's Orange—Tall yellow. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.
Note—Write for full list of all flowering bulbs and seed when ready to buy. Space is too limited to list all we handle.

NOTE:—WRITE FOR FULL LIST OF ALL FLOWERING BULBS AND SEED WHEN READY TO BUY. SPACE IS TOO LIMITED TO LIST ALL VARIETIES WE HANDLE.

THE PLAIN TRUTH ABOUT SEED

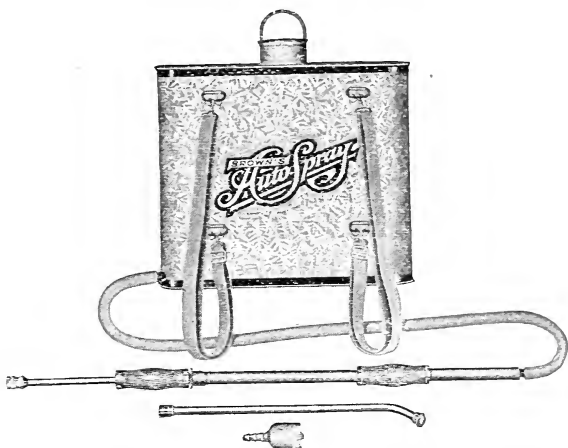
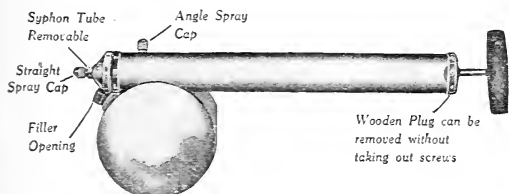
McVAY SEED & FLORAL COMPANY

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

SPRAYERS

Everyone needs a Sprayer. No one who makes a garden or even has a few flowers can afford to be without one. By the judicious use of a Sprayer there is no way to estimate its value. Not only by the eradication of pests and diseases to plants, but by the saving in costs of insecticides. We list below Sprays of the most reliable makes and they can be depended on:

Auto-Spray No. 5—This pump is the ideal all-purpose hand Sprayer. Its field is practically unlimited, as it may be used for spraying trees, vines, garden truck and any field crop, also whitewashing and disinfecting. It is made entirely of brass, doing away with all danger of corrosion. The pump is double-acting. This feature makes the spray continuous. The pump cylinder is small in diameter and for that reason the operator can generate a high pressure with little labor. Both valves are positive in their action, so that the pump can be used for spraying up or down. Price complete, \$5.00. Write for further information.



Auto-Spray No. 25—A general purpose sprayer for farm, garden or stable use. Capacity 1 to 2 quarts. Will not clog or corrode. Price according to style, \$1.00 to \$2.00.

Auto-Spray No. 1—Capacity about 4 gallons. Has been standard for 17 years and are used by the Experiment Stations and Horticulturist over the country. It is a compressed air machine simple and strong in all its parts. Two or three pumpings will empty the tank and after pumping the operator has only to direct the spray. Tanks are either brass or galvanized iron. Seams locked, soldered and riveted. It is equipped with two feet 1/2-inch hose, fine spray nozzle, solid stem cap and either stop cock or a self-cleaning automatic shut-off as ordered. Full directions with each machine. Shipping weight, in wooden box, about 15 pounds.



Net Prices:

Auto-Spray No. 1A, brass tank, with stop-cock.....	\$ 9.50
Auto-Spray No. 1B, brass tank, with auto-pop No. 1.....	10.00
Auto-Spray No. 1C, galvanized tank, with stop-cock.....	6.25
Auto-Spray No. 1D, galvanized tank, with auto-pop No. 1.....	6.75
Brass 2-ft. Extension, per length.....	.60
Brass Elbow Extension, each.....	.30
Strainer for Auto-Spray No. 1, Solid Brass.....	1.20
Two-Row Attachment with one Nozzle.....	1.50
Torch	1.00

THE PLAIN TRUTH ABOUT SEED

McVAY SEED & FLORAL COMPANY

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

MONTHLY CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS FOR THE SOUTHERN FARMER

We are so often asked the question when and what to plant at certain periods, that we have thought it advisable to put a Calendar in print that would be available to any one possessing our catalogue.

Caution—This Calendar is made for the latitude of Birmingham, so if you are farther south, you should plant earlier and, of course, later if farther north.

JANUARY

Plant Onion Sets, Irish Potatoes, English Peas, Mustard Turnip, Spinach, Carrots, Beets, Radish, Asparagus, Seed Oats, Canada Field Peas, and any of the hardy grasses, clovers, pasture and lawn grasses. In cold frames or hot beds any of the more tender vegetables may be sown. In flower seed, Sweet Peas should be planted in the open. In cold frames, hotbeds and even boxes protected, Poppies, Hollyhock, Pansies, Daisy, Verbena and Aster. All sorts of Roses, Shrubbery, Fruit Trees and shade Trees.

FEBRUARY

The same items mentioned for January may be planted this month, only a much greater variety, providing of course the season appears to be early. This is the most active month with the Trucker. Early Corn, Irish Potatoes, English Peas, Onions, Radish, Salsify, Mustard, Turnip, Spinach, Kale, Carrots, Beets, Lettuce, Tomato, Parsnips, Cabbage, Tomato, Collards, Kohl Rabi, Leek, Lettuce.

In field crops, Oats, practically all the grasses and hardy forage plants. Most all flower seed and spring bulbs may be planted.

MARCH

This is the most active month generally with the home gardener and farmer. Much, of course, depending on the season. Every one must exercise some discretion. Potatoes may still be planted and Sweet Potatoes bedded. The latter part of March, all the tender vegetables may be planted outdoors. This is the main month for planting flower seed. All forage plants may be now safely planted.

APRIL

A popular month with the home gardener. All tender stuff may now be planted with perfect safety. Flower Seed of every description may be planted. Forage crops, such as Sorghum, Millets, Peanuts, Chufas, Soy Beans, Cowpeas, Kaffir Corn, etc., should be gotten in for early use. Field Corn, Cotton and Velvet Beans may be planted.

MAY

This month is a good time to plant Melons, Squash, Cucumbers and Sweet Potato plants. Grasses and Forage Plants may still be planted. All vegetables may be planted for a succession of those early plantings that have given out.

JUNE

Plant Corn for late crops; Pole Beans, Lima Beans, Ruta Baga, Melons, Pumpkins, Squash; sow Cowpeas, Soy Beans, Velvet Beans, Sorghums and Millets.

JULY

Sow Ruta Baga Turnips, Tomatoes, Lettuce, Radish and Cabbage for late crops; plant Cowpeas, Soy Beans, Peanuts, Sorghum, Millets and other Forage Plants.

AUGUST

Prepare for fall garden because this month and the next is the proper time to plant most all small garden seed for a second crop. Don't let the garden run out; keep on planting.

SEPTEMBER

This is an active month to make successions of plantings of most everything. Begin to sow Rye, Barley, Oats, Clovers and Grasses for early pasture.

OCTOBER

Put out Cabbage and Collard Plants; sow Winter Turnips. Don't overlook sowing Clovers and Grasses to afford winter pasture.

NOVEMBER

Sow Rape, Wheat, Oats, Rye, Barley, Vetches, Canada Peas. Be sure and gather your Cowpeas.

DECEMBER

Sow in cold frame, hotbeds or boxes, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Pepper and Egg Plant for early plants. Prepare your land for spring crop.

McVAY SEED & FLORAL COMPANY

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

Amount Enclosed:

Post Office Order_____

Stamps -----

Express Money Order_____

Check _____

HOW TO BE SENT:

MAIL-----EXPRESS-----FREIGHT-----
(By What Company) (By What Railroad)

ABOUT DELIVERED PRICES: We deliver small garden and flower seed up to pounds at prices quoted in catalogue, but for larger quantities, you should add extra for postage as per table below. We do not deliver Peas, Beans, Corn, Potatoes, Fertilizers, Clovers, Grasses or any other forage plants, Farm Seeds, Insecticides, Poultry Supplies, Sprayers, etc., except where noted. Figure your distance from Birmingham and add Parcel Post rates as per table below:

✉ BE SURE YOU ADD EXTRA FOR POSTAGE TO ITEMS WE DO NOT DELIVER.

WEIGHT Pounds	Up to 50 miles 1st Zone	51 to 150 miles 2nd Zone	151 to 300 miles 3rd Zone	301 to 600 miles 4th Zone	601 to 1000 miles 5th Zone	1001 to 1400 miles 6th Zone	1401 to 1800 miles 7th Zone	Over 1800 miles 8th Zone
1	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$0.06	\$0.07	\$0.08	\$0.09	\$0.11	\$0.12
2	.06	.06	.08	.11	.14	.17	.21	.24
3	.07	.07	.10	.15	.20	.25	.31	.36
4	.08	.08	.12	.19	.26	.33	.41	.48
5	.09	.09	.14	.23	.32	.41	.51	.60
6	.10	.10	.16	.27	.38	.49	.61	.72
7	.11	.11	.18	.31	.44	.57	.71	.84
8	.12	.12	.20	.35	.50	.65	.81	.96
9	.13	.13	.22	.39	.55	.73	.91	1.08
10	.14	.14	.24	.43	.62	.81	1.01	1.20
11	.15	.15	.26	.47	.68	.89	1.11	1.32
12	.16	.16	.29	.51	.74	.97	1.21	1.44
13	.17	.17	.30	.55	.80	1.05	1.31	1.56
14	.18	.18	.32	.59	.86	1.13	1.41	1.68
15	.19	.19	.34	.63	.92	1.21	1.51	1.80
16	.20	.20	.36	.67	.98	1.29	1.61	1.92
17	.21	.21	.38	.71	1.04	1.37	1.71	2.04
18	.22	.22	.40	.75	1.10	1.45	1.81	2.16
19	.23	.23	.42	.79	1.16	1.53	1.91	2.28
20	.24	.24	.44	.83	1.22	1.61	2.01	2.40

<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Names of Articles Wanted</i>	<i>Price</i>
	<i>Amount Carried Forward</i>	

INOCULATE YOUR ALFALFA, CLOVERS, COWPEAS, SOY BEANS, VETCHES AND ALL OTHER
LEGUME CROPS WITH

Mulford Cultures

FOR LEGUMES

SMALL COST

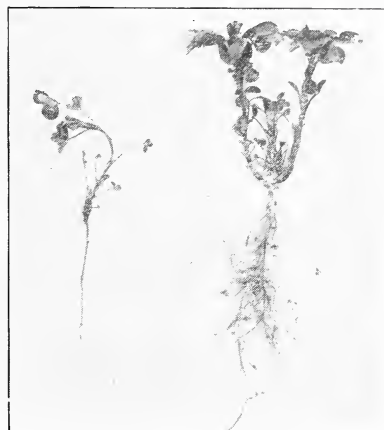
EASY TO USE

Mulford Cultures contain pure, tested strains of active, vigorous nitrogen-fixing bacteria, for inoculating seeds of legumes or soil.

Mulford Cultures are scientifically prepared and tested with the utmost care and skill. Enormous numbers of these very valuable and desirable bacteria are thus available to you in every package of Mulford Culture and may readily be applied to your seed. The sealed bottle insures purity.

Legumes offer the best-known means of maintaining soil fertility and rejuvenating over-cropped and worn out fields. They add both humus and nitrogen to your soil and thus increase your yield of wheat, cotton, corn and other non-legume crops.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture and many State Agricultural Experiment Stations recommend inoculation of legumes with nitrogen-fixing bacteria to induce a prompt "catch" and increase your yield.



Uninoculated ALFALFA Inoculated

Photographed on same scale. Plant on left not inoculated—plant on right inoculated with Mulford Culture for Alfalfa. All other conditions identical. The contract speaks for itself.

Mulford Cultures Are Prepared For:

ALFALFA
(Lucerne)
CRIMSON CLOVER
SWEET CLOVER
RED CLOVER

ALSIKE CLOVER
BURR CLOVER
COW PEAS
SOY BEANS
PEANUTS

VETCH
VELVET BEANS
SWEET PEAS
GARDEN PEAS
GARDEN BEANS

LIMA BEANS
LESPEDeza
BEGGAR WEED
And others.

Always specify on your order what crop you want to inoculate, as there is a different strain of bacteria for each legume.

Prices—5-acre size, \$5.00 (A Dollar per Acre); 1 acre size, \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ acre size, 50c;. Small size (supplied only in 4 varieties, for garden peas, garden beans, lima beans and sweet peas), 25c.

These prices include delivery on freight shipments. Free descriptive literature sent upon request.

FLORAL DEPARTMENT

In connection with our Seed Department we maintain a large Floral Department under the management of a competent florist of many years experience both as a grower and designer.

Our cut flowers are the choicest of the great Eastern markets, received daily by express.

Our Potted Plants and Bedding Stocks are all grown in our local greenhouses and can be had fresh at all times in season.

We have agents in all the larger towns in a radius of a hundred miles of Birmingham who are in position to price you our

CUT FLOWERS

FUNERAL DESIGNS

WEDDING BOQUETS, Etc.

delivered to your place whenever you may want them, or if more convenient call us over long distance—Main 41—and we will express your order first train.

If you will give us a trial we believe you will be highly pleased with our service.

QUEEN INCUBATORS



Stop hatching weak chicks with cheap incubators. A Queen costs but little more, and the extra chicks that live and grow soon pay the difference.

Remember, it is not how many chicks you hatch that counts, but how many you raise. Chicks that hatch out weak and wobbly, and live but a few days, mean nothing to you but trouble and loss. They make one sick of the poultry business.

Most of the chicks you lose in the first few weeks die because they did not have, when hatched, enough strength or vitality for a good start.

QUEEN CHICKS LIVE AND GROW

Queen Incubators are famous the country over for big hatches of strong, healthy chicks that live and grow. The Queen is accurately regulated, keeping the temperature just right for the hatching chick. No hot and cold changes to weaken the chick's system. The Queen is properly insulated—two layers of wood and one of corrugated strawboard, with dead air space. This also helps to maintain an even temperature for the entire hatching period. Both Queen walls are

built of genuine California Redwood, which is unusual in these days of imitation and cheap substitution.

Redwood does not absorb the odor from the hatching eggs. Cheaper woods, and pasteboard lining in iron and tin machines, retain the odors, to weaken and kill the hatching chick.

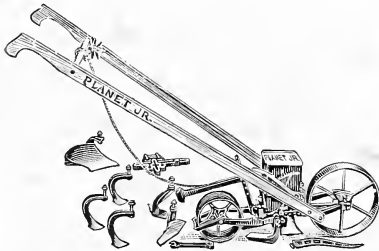
Sizes and Prices:

No. 0— 60-egg size.....	\$10.50
No. 1— 85-egg size.....	17.50
No. 2—135-egg size.....	24.50
No. 3—180-egg size.....	29.50
No. 4—275-egg size.....	39.50

No. 5— 400 egg size.....	\$47.00
No. 25— 550-egg size.....	70.00
No. 35— 750-egg size.....	95.00
No. 45—1000-egg size.....	135.00
No. 55—1500-egg size.....	180.00

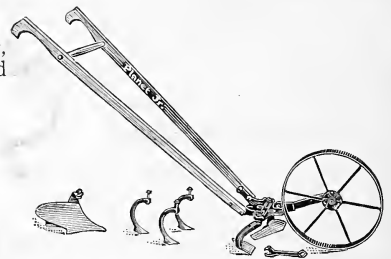
PLANET Jr. TOOLS

Look beyond first cost. PLANET Jr. Tools are made better, last longer and do more thorough work; save time, lighten labor, and get bigger crops. They are the tools for real economy. Guaranteed.



PLANET Jr. No. 4, Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, \$17.00

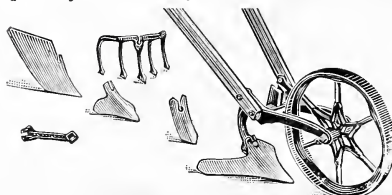
PLANET Jr. No. 17, \$7.50



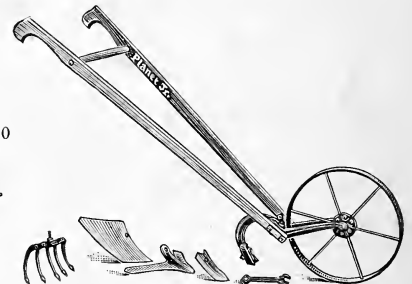
Steel frame 15-in. Steel Wheel.

The highest type of Single Wheel Hoe made. Light, but strong, and can be used by man, woman or boy. Will do all the cultivation in your garden in the easiest, quickest and best way. A favorite with large and small growers.

Soon pays for itself in the family garden as well as in the larger acreage. Sows all garden seeds (in drills or in hills), plows, opens furrows and covers them, hoes and cultivates quickly and easily.



PLANET Jr. No. 19, \$7.50



PLANET Jr. No. 33 \$5.50

This combination will delight the suburbanite or the growing boy who knows that a certain amount of garden work is to be part of his service. Women, younger or older, will find in this tool a light running wheel hoe that will save them hard work and help much to supply the table with fine vegetables.

You can do more and better hoeing with it in one day than you can do in three days with a hand hoe.

All the steel parts are high carbon steel, oil tempered, specially hardened and work to a charm. Everyone who cultivates needs one.

72-page Planet Jr. catalogue free. Write postal for it.